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ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS¹

NOTES OF RECENT EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES; OTHER NEWS

HAROLD N. FOWLER, *Editor*

49, Cornell Street, Cleveland, Ohio



GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

BULLETINS OF SEMITIC EPIGRAPHY.—At the meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions, September 1, 1899, the Marquis de Vogüé presented a plan which has been adopted for the periodical publication of *Bulletins d'Épigraphie Sémitique*, which shall be to the C.I.S. what the *Ephemeris Epigraphica* is to the C.I.L. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1899, p. 549.)

NECROLOGY.—**Auguste Allmer.**—The death has to be recorded of M. Auguste Allmer, the distinguished epigraphist. He was born in Paris in 1815, but his archaeological researches were mainly confined to Southern France, he being long the curator of the Lyons Museum. His principal publications were *Les Inscriptions Antiques de Vienne* and *Les Inscriptions Antiques de Lyon*, the last published in conjunction with M. Paul Dissard. He founded and edited the *Revue Épigraphique du Midi de la France*. (*Athen.* December 2, 1899.)

Jan Pieter Six.—Jan Pieter Six, who died at his country seat at Hilversum on July 17, in his seventy-fourth year, belonged to an Amsterdam family which has been renowned for generations in the history of Dutch art. He was an eminent authority in ancient numismatics, especially in the coins of Asia Minor. His researches on the coinage of Phoenicia, Cyprus, and Lycia have secured a high rank in the annals of the science. (*Athen.* August 5, 1899.)

Sir Arthur Blomfield.—The English architect and archaeologist, Sir Arthur Blomfield, has died at London, at the age of sixty-nine years. He

¹ The departments of Archaeological News and Discussions and of Bibliography of Archaeological Books are conducted by Professor FOWLER, Editor-in-charge, assisted by Miss MARY H. BUCKINGHAM, Professor HARRY E. BURTON, Professor JAMES C. EGBERT, JR., Professor ELMER T. MERRILL, Mr. GEORGE N. OLCOTT, Professor JAMES M. PATON, and the Editors, especially Professor MARQUAND.

No attempt is made to include in the present number of the JOURNAL material published after December 31, 1899.

For an explanation of the abbreviations, see pp. 286, 287.

had been since 1888 a member of the Royal Academy. (*Chron. d. Arts*, December 16, 1899.)

Joachim Menant.—Joachim Menant, member of the Institute of France, etc., the well known Egyptologist, died August 30, 1899. He was born in 1820. (*S. Bibl. Arch.* XXI, 1899, p. 257.)

EGYPT

Objects found in Egypt, 1897-99.—Work in Egypt, carried on by English, French, and Germans, has brought to light a few articles of Mycenaean art, third style (Thebes); vase fragments of all the styles hitherto known and many vase-inscriptions (Naucratis); Hellenistic vases including a species of polychrome in Greek shapes, Roman pots and imitations of *terra sigillata*, and a Roman wooden plough (the Fayoum); a counterfeiter's outfit of Roman times (Ehnas); an unusually good double portrait on wood, a man and a woman (Arsinoe); two small late Ptolemaic capitals with full polychrome decoration (Alexandria); a beautiful gold snake-bracelet and other jewelry (Memphis). The survival of old Egyptian art into Greco-Roman times is shown by the wall-decoration of Faience mosaic with deep blue and orange colors, the prototype of the third Pompeian style (Denderah). (F. W. v. Bissing, *Arch. Anz.* 1899, 2, pp. 57-59; 3 cuts.)

Exhibition of Results of Excavations.—In *S. S. Times*, October 14, 1899, Steindorff briefly describes the exhibition, at University College, London, of the results of Petrie's excavations in the cemeteries along the western desert, between Hu and Denderah. The tombs range from the earliest times to the Roman period. The most important discovery made here is that of peculiar tombs of the end of the middle kingdom, about 1700 B.C. They are circular pits, about 2 feet deep and 4 feet across. Petrie called them "pan graves." As in the oldest graves,—for example, those in the cemeteries of Ballâs and Naqâda,—so here the bodies are cramped up. The pottery is in part identical with that of the twelfth dynasty and later, and we can, by means of it, approximate the age of these graves. A peculiar feature is the burial of many skulls of domestic animals, such as oxen, sheep, and goats. In some cases over a hundred skulls were found together. The backs are all cut away, so that they can be hung up like the Greek bucrania. The facial bones are decorated with spots and lines of black and red paint put on with the finger. This custom of hanging up skulls goes back to the earliest ages of Egyptian history.

ALEXANDRIA.—**Excavations.**—Work on the site of the old city during the winter of 1898-99 has established three building epochs, marked by three water systems, dating from the foundation of the city, from Augustus, and probably from Hadrian. There was apparently a gold-smith's establishment connected with the palace, as well as one for cutting precious stones. A portrait-head of Alexander in the Sieglin collection is earlier than the British Museum head, and connects the type with the school of Praxiteles. The finding in the Delta of several copies of a group of wrestlers similar to the Antioch bronze published by Förster, suggests an Alexandrian original. (SCHREIBER, *Arch. Anz.* 1899, 3, p. 135.)

CAIRO.—**Inspectors of Ancient Monuments.**—Mr. Edward Quibell, M.A., and Mr. Howard Carter have been appointed Inspectors of Ancient

Monuments in Egypt. There is now some probability that the destruction of recent years may be arrested. The Ministry of Public Works at Cairo is to be congratulated on the appointment. (*Athen.* November 25, 1899.)

Director of Antiquities.—All interested in the art of ancient Egypt and the preservation of the monuments in that country will rejoice to hear that Professor Maspero has been appointed to the post of Director of Antiquities in Egypt, an office which he filled with such signal success ten years ago. (*Athen.* December 23, 1899.) The *Chron. d. Arts*, October 21, 1899, says that Professor Maspero is appointed general overseer of excavations and Director of the French School at Cairo.

Library of Professor Ebers.—We hear the valuable library of the Egyptologist Georg Ebers is to be housed at Gizeh, where a complete *Fachbibliothek* is being established. (*Athen.* December 23, 1899.)

ILLAHUN.—**Borchardt's Excavations.**—In June, 1899, Borchardt began to excavate in the ruins of the town near the pyramid of Usertesen II (twelfth dynasty) at Illahûn, now called Kahûn. In 1889–1890 Petrie excavated here and found much pottery and many utensils, but his most valuable discoveries were fragments of papyri, published by Griffith as *Hieratic Papyri from Kahun*. Many similar papyri were afterwards found by the natives. Borchardt has found no further hieratic papyri and only one fragment of Mycenaean or Aegean pottery. But he has studied the ruins and found that the town (called Hetep-Usertesen, 'King Usertesen is contented') was not a mere settlement for the builders of the pyramids, but a residence of Usertesen II. On what Petrie calls the acropolis was the palace of the Pharaoh. In Egypt, as in Assyria, it appears to have been customary for each king to build for himself a palace and a city. (STEINDORFF, *S. S. Times*, August 5 and October 14, 1899.)

KARNAK.—**Injury to the Temple.**—A. H. Sayce (*London Times*, October 15, 1900; *New York Evening Post*, October 26) writes that eleven columns of the hypostyle hall of the great temple at Karnak have fallen. These can be set up again, but the architraves about them are destroyed. The whole building is in a critical condition. The fall of the columns occurred October 9, 1899, probably in consequence of a slight earthquake.

THE VALLEY OF THE KINGS.—**Tomb of Thutmosis I.**—In May, 1899, Loret discovered the tomb of Thutmosis I, the first of the Pharaohs to make his tomb in the rock of the valley instead of building it in the plain. The tomb is a small one, of only two chambers. It had been rifled and the mummy unwrapped. But the robbers had wrapped it up again and restored it to its mummy case. In the tomb were a papyrus containing texts from the *Book of the Dead*, with colored pictures finely executed; a draught-board, with a full set of draughtmen; some garlands; thirteen large earthen beer jars, and a large number of other vessels; weapons; two beautiful armchairs; and remains of food. The most remarkable piece of all is a large and beautifully preserved couch, consisting of a quadrangular wooden frame, overspread with a thick rush mat, over which were stretched three layers of linen with a life-size figure of the god of death, Osiris, drawn upon the outer layer. The figure itself was smeared with some material intended to make the under layer waterproof. Over this, mingled with some adhesive substance, soil had been spread, in which barley was planted. The grains had sprouted, and had grown to the height of from

2½ to 3 inches. The whole, therefore, represented a couch whereon the dead Osiris lay figured in greensward. One of the few tombs in the valley not belonging to a member of the royal family is that of the fan-bearer, Maiher-prē, found not long before that of Thutmosis I. It is between the tombs of Setnacht and Amenophis II. (STEINDORFF, *S. S. Times*, July 8, 1899.)

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

BABYLON. — **The German Expedition.** — The second number of the *Mitteilungen* of the Orientgesellschaft contains Koldewey's preliminary report of excavations at the Kasr mound at Babylon. The outer wall of brick with the stamp of Nebuchadnezzar is 7.25 m. thick, backed by 21.5 m. of sand and other material, while the inner wall of brick is 13.10 m. thick, making a total of 41.85 m. Inscriptions have been found, and also many pieces of the glazed tile with reliefs which adorned the palace walls. The reliefs were partly on a blue and partly on a green background. The fragments show parts of the human body, lion skins, eyes and paws, and rosettes. A later report mentions the discovery of a very thick wall, probably that of the palace proper. (*Independent*, September 14, 1899.) The expedition has discovered a finely preserved stele of dolerite, 1.28 m. high and 0.53 m. wide, which bears on the flat front side the image of a Hittite god. He is bearded and in the act of stepping forward. Both arms are raised from the elbow; the left hand carries a trident, the right a large hammer, and a sword is carved on the left side. The head is covered with a Phrygian cap, the hair hangs down in a long braid, the decorated outer garment descends to the knees, and the shoes are sharply pointed and curved. It is evidently a Hittite god, probably Tishub, the god of thunder. On the back of the stele is a Hittite inscription of six lines. A second discovery is a limestone slab, 1.33 m. high and 1.21 m. wide. This also bears a relief and an inscription. To the left is the goddess Ishtar with a bow. In front of her, and like her facing the right, is the god Hadad or Ramman with two forks of lightning in each hand. In front of him, in a worshipping position, is a third image, a smaller man, and behind this figure another larger image of a god. The figures are designated by inscriptions as "Image of the goddess Ishtar," "Image of the god Hadad," and "Image of Shamash-Shaknu, the man from the lands Shuchu and Maru." Between the figure of the man and that of Hadad are the words: "A measure of meal, one measure of wine I have appointed as a settled matter by this stone tablet. He who guards the palace shall enjoy these." To the left of this relief and beneath it were found five columns of Neo-Babylonian writing, in which Shamash-Shaknu, according to Meissner's translation, mentions what he has done for the country. One of the important points is that he has restored the canal of the land of Shuchu, and cleared it of reeds and made it 22 ells wide. The inscription is important because it contains a number of geographical terms. Shuchu is recognizable as the land of Job's comforter, Bildad, the Shuhite. (*Independent*, January 18, 1900.)

NIPPUR. — **Excavations of the University of Pennsylvania.** — An account of these excavations is given in the report of the meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America (p. 157, above). H. V. Hilprecht gives a similar account in *S. S. Times*, July 8, August 5, September 9, October 14, December 23, 1899, and January 13, 1900. The finds include several thousand

inscribed tablets, sculptured stones, and walls, of various dates as far back as the time of Naram-Sin, about 3750 B.C.

TELLO. — **Early Inscriptions.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1899, pp. 345–349, L. Heuzey publishes (2 pls.), with translations by F. Thureau-Dangin, three inscriptions found by de Sarzec in 1898. Two belong to the period of Naram-Sin, the conqueror of the year 3758 B.C. They are engraved upon oblong plates which were probably the bases of statuettes. One adds to the list of Naram-Sin's conquests the name of the country of Armanou. The other mentions a second son and a grandson of Naram-Sin. The third inscription, repeated upon several bricks, is still earlier. It belongs to the patesi of Shirpouria, Enannatouma, grandson of Our-Nina, and records the construction of warehouses to keep the cedar wood brought from the distant mountains. De Sarzec has found in the neighborhood very early buildings in which the foundations of several pillars of cedar still exist.

MESOPOTAMIA

ARSLAN TASH. — **Sculptures.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1899, pp. 523–524, is a communication from Hamdy-Bey on antiquities at Arslan Tash (the Lion's Rock), not far from Orpha, the ancient Edessa. In 1883 he found there two colossal statues of lions, a block with two bulls, and several slabs with reliefs representing soldiers. As a result of excavations the museum at Constantinople obtained eighteen sculptured slabs. A larger slab (1 m. by 1.84 m.) has recently been found, on which is a relief representing a two-horse chariot upon which are two men; the chariot being followed by a horseman. There are indications of a row of reliefs like the friezes of Assyrian palaces. These sculptures are in basalt, and their style is more frankly Assyrian than is that of the so-called Hittite monuments. The date may be that of Sennacherib or the Sargonides (seventh century B.C.). The relief described above is published with an extract from a letter of Hamdy-Bey in *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1899, pp. 617–619; pl.

ARMENIA

INSCRIPTIONS. — In *Sitzb. Berl. Akad.* 1899, pp. 745–749, W. Belck and C. F. Lehmann continue the account of their journey in Armenia. The stele Kel-i-giaur, "the grey stele," stands by the road between the villages Sidikan and Topzanä. It is inscribed on two sides in Chaldic, on two in Assyrian. It was set up by Rusas I, Sardurihinis. It records the suicide of Rusas, however, after his defeat by Sargon II. It also records the restoration of a place, Muşâsir, and this led to the discovery of the site of this ancient Chaldic city near where the stele stands. Several inscriptions were found in and near Van by Belck. At the "Spring-grotto of Sebeneh-su," Lehmann found that the inscriptions ascribed by Schrader (*Abh. d. Berl. Akad.* 1885) to Tuklat-Ninib II and Ašurnâsirabal, both belong to Salmanassar II. He also found two new inscriptions of Salmanassar II. These all have to do with Salmanassar's wars with Aram, the earliest known king of Urartu. We learn that Salmanassar visited the source of the Tigris three times, — in the seventh, fifteenth, and thirty-first or thirty-second years of his reign. Other inscriptions are briefly mentioned and the itinerary of the journey is given.

PALESTINE

Greek Inscriptions.—In the *Mittheilungen d. Deutschen Palaestina-Vereins*, 1899, pp. 56-61, R. Brünnow publishes twenty-three Greek inscriptions from Palestine. Most of these had been published before. Inscriptions from Jerach (Gerasa) and a plan of the place have been published by Schuhmacher in a recent number of the *Mittheilungen d. Pal.-Vereins*. (*S. S. Times*, August 5, 1899.)

TELL-ES-SÂFI.—**Excavations.**—On May 4, 1899, shortly after the temporary close of the excavations at Tell Zakariya, Bliss and Macalister began excavating for the Palestine Exploration Fund at Tell-es-Sâfi, situated to the west of Tell Zakariya. In consequence of the fact that a modern village and two graveyards occupy the larger part of the summit of the Tell, there is little space left for excavations. The first task was to sink trial trenches to determine the nature and depth of the accumulations. Thousands of potsherds were found. Dr. Bliss recognized four different strata of pottery,—“a pre-Israelite stratum on the rock, older than the lowest stratum at Tell Zakariya; a later pre-Israelite stratum; a stratum contemporaneous with the Jewish period, and extending into Greek times; and a crusading stratum.” In the third Jewish stratum, two jar-handles, with royal stamps, occurred,—one illegible, the other inscribed “To the king—Shocoh” (*i.e.* “has furnished, devoted it”).

Many small objects were found, and long sections of the city wall were laid bare. It did not rest on the rock, but on the lowest stratum of debris, a circumstance which seems to indicate “that the wall was not built much earlier than the Jewish period.” It consists of external and internal facings of rubble, with a filling of earth and field stones, with projecting buttresses. While tracing part of the eastern wall, Dr. Bliss discovered the most interesting objects so far brought to light at Tell-es-Sâfi, evidently cast down at one time at a period when the rampart was in ruins. They include a stamped jar-handle with two lines of Hebrew writing, busts and other fragments of statuettes in limestone, fragments of face-masks in pottery, terra-cotta figurines in great variety, etc.

The excavations were temporarily discontinued about the middle of July. Dr. Bliss's second report gives the results obtained from a large pit 80 feet long, 60 feet wide, and, at an average, 26 feet deep.

Foundations of buildings and three monoliths were found, which may have belonged to a circle of stones, venerated before the temple was built. Some small objects and remains of animals came to light.

The objects found in the large clearance pit were comparatively few, aside from the pottery, lying in four strata, and representing different styles, from the most ancient forms of pre-Israelite ware (about 1700 B.C.) down to late Arab patterns. (*H. V. HILPRECHT, S. S. Times*, October 14 and December 23, 1899.)

TARBANEH.—**Graves of Roman Times.**—The building of the Acre-Damascus Railway has been resumed. Near Tarbaneh, about 31 km. from Haifa, on the slope facing the ruin of Tarbaneh, the engineers discovered single and twin graves, cut out of the rock, and built up in limestone masonry. From the objects found in the graves,—which include a copper coin of Hadrian,—it is probable that they belong to

the second Christian century. (H. V. HILPRECHT, *S. S. Times*, January 13, 1900.)

TELL ZAKARÎYA.—**Excavations of the Palestine Exploration Fund.**—The *Independent*, November 16, 1899, publishes an account of Dr. Bliss's excavations at Tell Zakariya derived from three numbers of the Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund. The diggings have uncovered a large fortress erected in pre-Roman times, probably by Rehoboam (2 Chron. ii, 9). The hill chosen for the excavation stands almost isolated, rising abruptly for 350 feet above the Vale of Elah. Dr. Bliss found hardly any superficial traces of building, save for a line of stones cropping out from the surface of a raised mound. But the surface was strewn with potsherds, and after a careful study of several hundred small pieces of pottery, he reached the conclusion that this was "an important and ancient site." The summit of the Tell is in the form of a rude triangular plateau, the extreme length of which is about 1000 feet, its breadth 500 feet. The edge suggests that the Tell may have been an artificial mound. Sixteen pits were dug through the different strata of soil and rock, and a careful record kept of the pottery found at the various depths. The results showed five types of pottery in two strata: in the lower stratum, archaic ware; in the upper stratum, Jewish and Phœnician ware, with a few fragments of Greek and a small proportion of Roman ware.

At the southeast corner of the hill remains were found of a building with six towers, which probably belongs to the Jewish period, although it is not improbable that Roman settlers made use of it. About one-half of the area in the interior of the building was excavated down to the rock. The main walls rest on rock, standing in some places 20 feet high. They are $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and are formed of roughly coursed rubble laid in mud, containing some well-worked stones intermingled with field stones. In general, the masonry of the towers, all of which were later additions, consists of fairly large rubble brought to courses, with well-squared stones at the external angles. These also rest on rock. The bossed stones of the Zakariya Tower are not unlike specimens shown in Dr. Bliss's 'Excavations at Jerusalem,' found on the scarp to the west of the Old Pool. Several cross walls have been found, and in the clearance pits inside the building there were pits, ovens, tanks, vats, a vaulted cistern, and other constructions.

Doors have been discovered, connecting the fortress with two of the towers, but no entrance from the outside has as yet come to light. In construction the fortress lacks symmetry, the walls varying in length from 120 feet to 228 feet. It is possible that the building may have originally been about square before the south wall was destroyed.

It is clear that much débris had accumulated on the Tell before the fortress was built, and that more had accumulated when the towers were added. The nature of the débris indicates that the fortress was pre-Roman, probably Jewish. It was a large fortified enclosure for protecting houses within, and contained a number of isolated dwellings of at least four periods. "The datable objects range from pre-Israelite to late Jewish times, with a small proportion of later objects. It appears, accordingly, that the place was inhabited when Joshua conquered the land, that it was fortified in Jewish times, that it was occupied till a late Jewish period, and that during the Roman period there was a brief occupation, after which it appears to have

been deserted." The site of Tell Zakariya can probably be identified with one of the places mentioned in Chronicles or Joshua. Dr. Bliss suggests Gath; Mr. Macalister thinks of Azekah (Joshua x, 10).

The finds of the season consist of objects in stone, bronze, iron, clay, paste, and glass. The range of pottery includes the period of the Tell-el-Amarna and Tell-el-Hesi tablets. Among the pottery the most valuable discovery was a series of thirteen royal jar-handles, some of which belong to the type found in the Haram enclosure at Jerusalem by Sir Charles Warren. The handles are of rough, dark-red ware, and belonged to large Phoenician jars. On each handle is a cartouche or ellipse, containing in some cases a four-winged, in other cases a two-winged, figure in relief, with a wedge-shaped head. Above and below the figure are two lines of Phoenician writing. On two handles the inscription reads: "Belonging to the King of Hebron," and the use of the word "Hebron" indicates that the earliest date to be assigned to these specimens is the beginning of the Hebrew conquest, and the latest date the establishment of the kingdom by Saul. On another of the handles occurs the inscription, "Belonging to the King of Shocoh." Shocoh is now represented by the ruins of Shuweikeh, some three miles east of Tell Zakariya. Although not mentioned in the list of royal cities in Joshua xii, Shocoh certainly belonged to the Hebrews (cf. Joshua xv, 35; 1 Kings iv, 10; 2 Chronicles xxviii, 18). Another jar-handle bears an inscription which may be translated, "Belonging to the King of Ziph." The discovery of jar-handles of the Jerusalem type with place names upon them proves that the inscriptions on the handles found at Jerusalem refer to places, not to persons, as assumed before. Very likely the true translation would be, "Belonging to the King, Hebron," and "Belonging to the King, Ziph," meaning that these jars contained tribute sent to the king at Jerusalem from Hebron or Ziph.

In *S. S. Times*, September 9, 1899, H. V. Hilprecht gives a similar but more detailed report. On the east side of the fortress was no tower. The fortress was not divided into chambers, but was simply a large enclosure for the protection of the houses and property within.

Among the other objects unearthed, two seal cylinders of an early Babylonian type are of especial interest; a scaraboid made of blue glass, representing a lion hunt; a number of Egyptian scarabs of the eighteenth dynasty, some of them of Syrian workmanship; and a finger-ring of paste, bearing the cartouche of Khu-n-Aten, or Amenophis IV (about 1400 B.C.).

ARABIA

Sabaeen and Himyarite Monuments at Marseilles. — In the museum in the Palais-Borély at Marseilles are the two Phoenician inscriptions found in France, the tariff of sacrifices found at Marseilles in 1845, and the epitaph found at Avignon in 1897. To these have been added thirteen Semitic inscriptions brought from Yemen in 1881. These are published by H. Derenbourg, *R. Arch.* XXXV, 1899, pp. 1-15; 14 cuts. Nearly all are dedications to some deity; several are tombstones.

CYPRUS

EXCAVATIONS IN 1896. — In the *London Times*, November 22, 1899, is a report of a paper read before the Royal Institute of British

Architects by A. S. Murray on his excavations in the neighborhood of Salamis, Cyprus. At Salamis itself no Mycenaean remains were found, but farther inland about one hundred tombs of the Mycenaean age were accidentally discovered. Many objects were assigned by Dr. Murray to about 800 B.C. or earlier. The Hellenic element came in from Asia Minor. Egyptian scarabs with the name of the queen of Amenophis III (about 1450 B.C.) were found. The objects found were numerous and various, throwing light upon the period when the eastern Mediterranean was the scene of constant struggles for the mastery on sea among rival Greek or semi-Greek peoples.

ASIA MINOR

GALATIA. — **Exploration in 1898.** — Inscriptions Nos. 163–256, from the country between Amorium and Lake Tatta, are nearly all epitaphs, pagan, Jewish, or Christian, in more or less barbarous Greek. The name Aurelius appears on almost every stone, in one form or another. There are two dedications to Men and one to the “Four-faced mother,” Cybele, or goddess of the seasons. Sites identified are Harra, Miscamus, Selmea, Pissia (?), Abrostola, Tolistochora.

The gradual Hellenization of the Celtic element, always numerically small, was much more rapid in the cities than in the rural districts. Here the Celts retained their own language and customs until the spread of Christianity, in the fourth and fifth centuries. (J. G. C. ANDERSON, *J.H.S.* XIX, 2, 1899, pp. 280–318, continued from p. 134. See *Am. J. Arch.* 1899, p. 522.)

MILETUS. — **The Excavations begun.** — Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, has recently “dug the first spade in the soil” at the excavation on the site of the ancient Miletus. The work is to be carried out under the direction of Dr. Wiegand, who labored successfully at the rediscovery of the ancient Priene. (*Athen.* November 11, 1899.)

TERMESSUS. — **Tombs and Inscriptions.** — G. Cousin, ‘Termessos de Pisidie,’ *B.C.H.* XXIII, 1899, pp. 165–192, begins the publication of a series of funerary inscriptions from the street of tombs. The earlier tombs on the right of the way, coming from Yénidjé-khayvé, are cut in the rock, and show no inscriptions. On the other side of the road the tombs are built, and the inscriptions published are from this side.

THRACE

RELIEFS AND INSCRIPTIONS. — *Athen. Mith.* XXIV, 1899, pp. 356–358, contains notes on various minor discoveries in Thrace. Near Αἴμων is a marble relief, showing a female figure with bow and quiver seated on a deer, holding in the left hand a burning torch, in the right a hare by the hind legs. Nearby stands a second woman with a torch in the right hand and a small vase in the left. The dedication is to Artemis. Some distance farther from this village has been found a relief, showing a sacrifice of a bull, and also a small table at which are seated a man and two women; a third woman is approaching. The inscription is a dedication in Latin to *I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) conservatori*. In Tomi there has been found an inscription in hexameters, apparently an epitaph of an official who had been honored by the city.

RUSSIA

FINDS IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA IN 1898.—The following discoveries are reported: At Kertch, Roman houses, black glazed ware of early date, and fragments of black-figured ware; at Kherson, jewellery from a grave of the end of the fourth century B.C.; in Taurida, horse-trappings of the style of the fifth century B.C.; in Saratov and Perma, far up the Volga, articles of Roman times; near the Caucasus, specimens of Ionic art of the sixth century B.C. and black-figured vases, one in the style of Nicosthenes; farther south, barbaric ornaments not later than the sixth century B.C.; bronze articles of the Chalcidian epoch, eighth century; and from Kars, bronze of the third century B.C. (G. KIESERITZKY, *Arch. Anz.* 1899, pp. 56-57.)

Russian Cemeteries and Tumuli.—In *R. Arch.* XXXIV, 1899, pp. 397-406, G. Katcheretz gives, as the fifth of his 'Notes d'archéologie russe,' a description of the ancient cemeteries of Lada and Tomnikov in the province of Tambov. His sixth article under the same title (*R. Arch.* XXXV, 1899, pp. 97-102) gives a summary of an account of excavations by V. Antonovitch, published in the *Materials for Russian Archaeology*, XI, 1893. The region explored lies in southwest Russia, between the Dnieper and the rivers Pripiet, Rastavitz, Teterev, and Ouch. It contains many tumuli of the Drevlians, a peaceful people, with some knowledge of agriculture, carpentry, and some other arts.

BULGARIA

SOFIA.—**Bronze Statuettes.**—In *R. Arch.* XXXV, 1899, pp. 61-69, S. Reinach publishes (cut), as one of 'quelques statuettes de bronze inédites,' a bronze statuette of a mounted Epona found near Kalonguerowo, in the ancient Moesia. This is the first representation of Epona found in Bulgaria. A few Roman coins were found at the same place. A list of monuments relating to Epona is added. Four of these (at Troyes, Tongres, Köngen, and Worms) are published in cuts. Reinach publishes (*ibid.* pp. 70-72; 2 figs.) two other bronze statuettes in Sofia. One is an Athena found in the ruins of the Colonia Ulpia Oescus. The type is that of Reinach's *Répertoire*, II, 280, 2, and 798, 6. The second, found at Hadjolar in Tchirpan (Thrace), represents a nude long-haired youth. It is said that the left hand originally held an animal by its four paws. Probably Dionysus is represented.

GREECE

A NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL LAW.—On August 8, the new law concerning antiquities was officially announced. Hitherto the law of 1834 was still in force.

Henceforth all antiquities found on private property belong to the State, and the State has the right to dig experimentally on private property, and to remove articles forcibly from such properties if public demands require it. When the experimental excavations lead to any important results, the State can, after paying an indemnity for the whole property, proceed to take it over. Every find of an ancient building must at once be reported by its discoverer or the owner of the estate to the proper official. Besides the General Inspector of Antiquities, twelve others and twelve *epimeletae* are

appointed, and the kingdom is divided into twelve districts. The inspectors are divided into three classes, with various duties, forming an archaeological council with many assistants. The funds required to carry out these proposals will be gathered chiefly from the results of the archaeological lottery, the sale of plaster casts officially made, and entrance money charged for the public collections, which will now be free on Sundays only.

A practical archaeological school is also to be founded. (*Athen.* October 14, 1899.)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN 1898.—The Athenian Archaeological Society has finished uncovering the Attalus Stoa and the enclosure of the Olympieum at Athens. At Sunium, near the temple, they have found a gallery, propylaea, and a second temple of peculiar plan; at Rhenea, the graves transferred thither from Delos by the Athenians in 426; at Eleusis, a prehistoric cemetery; at Thermon, the remains of the Temple of Apollo, of brick with terra-cotta roof and ornaments. The American excavations at Corinth, by finding Pirene, have established the basis for the topography of the city. The French at Delphi have brought their work to a close with the gymnasium. The English have discovered a Mycenaean castle on Melos. The Germans, besides continuing the work about the Acropolis and the "Theseum" at Athens, have found an Asclepieum at Paros, many inscriptions at Cos; and at Priene, a sanctuary of Egyptian gods and one of Heracles, water-works, a temple of Demeter and Cora, and remains of Byzantine times, but none older than the Hellenistic epoch, so that it seems that the old Ionic Priene was not at this spot. At Ephesus, the Austrians have worked on the theatre (restored and altered in the second century after Christ), and have found many inscriptions. (*A. CONZE, Arch. Anz.* 1899, 2, pp. 54–56.)

CHALCIS AND ERETRIA.—*Inscriptions.*—In 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1899, pp. 133–148, K. Kourouniotes publishes thirty-nine inscriptions from Chalcis and Eretria. A long inscription from Chalcis is in honor of Archenous, son of Charicles, who had been an envoy to the Romans. The date is fixed by mention of the *κοινὸν τῶν Εὐβοιέων* between 196 and 146 B.C. Two fragmentary Eretrian honorary decrees are also published, one of which contains the new name, *Κίκος*. An inscription, apparently Eretrian, gives a new method of dating by two demarchs. It reads: 'Αγαθὴ τύχη. Ἐπὶ πολε[μάρχου] | Θεοκλέους τοῦ Ξένω[νος] | δημορχούντων | [Φ]ιλοφάνου τοῦ Ἀρίστ[ωνος] καὶ | Σωτράτῃ τοῦ Ἀρίστ[ωνος] | οἷδε ἐνίκων· ἐπὶν ποιητῇ[s] | Δημόδοτος Ἡρακλείτ[ου] | Φλ.... | ἐν τῷ.... Twenty are simple grave inscriptions. One in characters of the sixth century B.C. is cut in a disk. It reads: Χαίρων | Ἀθηναῖος | Εὐπατριδῶν | ἐνθάδε κεί[τα] [L]. One is metrical: Μάν- | τιν ἀμύμητον Δελφὸν γένος ἐνθάδε Λεῦκον | υἱὸν Σωσιμένηος γαῖα χυτὴ κατέχει.

CORINTH.—*The Discovery of the Agora.*—In the *Nation*, August 24, 1899, R. B. Richardson describes the discovery of the agora at Corinth, giving at the same time a brief account of the previous discovery of the theatre and the fountain Pirene. See also the *Independent*, July 13, 1899. After Pirene was found the discovery of the agora was merely a question of time, and indeed the propylaea described by Pausanias appeared almost at the beginning of the excavations of 1899. The "Old Temple" was then seen to be the temple of Apollo, as its site is that of the temple of Apollo

according to Pausanias, and a fountain house discovered just west of the temple was identified as the fountain of Glauce.

CRETE. — **Archaeological Notes.** — The National Museum is to be moved from its present quarters in the courtyard of the Greek Cathedral to the old Venetian Palace, which stands near the large mosque in the centre of the town.

In the present museum, however, Professor Luigi Savignoni has been busy for several months on a catalogue which is now practically completed. At Gortyna, Signor de Sanctis has been excavating and working at the inscriptions discovered, but the results apparently have not been remarkable. In the east of the island M. de Marne is reported to have excavated the *prytaneum* of an important town which a fragmentary inscription shows to be Latos Hetera. The site is at Goula, or Khulas, and is marked on Kiepert's map as Lato.

A peasant of Palaeochora, the village on the site of Polyrrhenia, on the west side of the island, told us that he had discovered, a few months ago, a quantity of treasure in a field at the foot of the hill on the north side of the citadel. He had sent everything to Athens, and beyond a few badly worn coins there were no antiquities left in the village. (W. C. F. ANDERSON, *Athen.* October 28, 1899.)

The new government has passed a decree regulating excavations and prohibiting trade in antiquities except within the island. Excavations by private individuals are prohibited.

Two public museums have been established, one in Canea, the other at Heraclaeum. At Canea a museum of casts of Greek sculpture has been established, and it is proposed to found a similar collection at Heraclaeum. (SPYR. P. LAMBROS, *Athen.* August 19, 1899.)

NAXOS. — **A Local Museum.** — F. Hiller v. Gaertringen has founded a museum at Naxos. Among its contents is the base of a statue of Apollo "the Bow-bearer" dedicated by the senate and people. An inscription on a stele of marble mentions the cult of the *νυμφέων μυχίων*. A stele with dedication to Athena was found at the village of Achapsi. Near Lankada a white marble column, some parts of triglyphs, etc., were found, which may have been carried there from the neighboring temple of Athena. (*Berl. Phil. W.* October 14, 1899.)

PAROS. — **Excavations.** — Rubensohn is continuing his excavations. Prehistoric graves and historical inscriptions have been found, but no further fragments of the *Marmor Parium*. (*Berl. Phil. W.* September 2, 1899.) In the spring of 1899 Hiller v. Gaertringen spent some two months at Paros investigating the inscriptions of the island already published. He instituted excavations at three points, where he found only a few fragmentary inscriptions, but discovered parts of several ancient inscribed terra-cotta vases, a wreath of gold, and other ornaments of gold or colored stones. The objects found by Rubensohn are for the most part in the provisionally erected museum. The *Hestia* states that the first room of the museum is devoted to the objects presented by the islanders, the second to inscriptions, the third to works of art in marble and to pottery. (*Berl. Phil. W.* October 14, 1899.) *Athen. Mitth.* XXIV, 1, 1899, pp. 352-353, contains a notice of the continued excavations of Rubensohn. The Asclepieum has been entirely cleared, and the foundations of the temple on the Acropolis

examined. Near these were found remains of houses of prehistoric times. Outside of the ancient city the ancient necropolis has been found, and the later graves have yielded some rich ornaments. These graves were made among the older sarcophagi and so the older remains have been largely destroyed. Still some good monuments of Hellenistic times can be reconstructed, showing a type of sarcophagus hitherto unknown in Greece. The cover is an imitation of the roof of a temple, and seems to have had in the centre the portrait of the deceased. These sarcophagi stood in the open air on a high basis with pilasters at the corners. On a hill near the modern town a *temenos* containing a temple, altars, and other buildings has been discovered, in which Delian divinities seem to have been worshipped.

SIPHNUS AND SYRUS. — Tombs and Walls. — In 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1899, pp. 73-134 (5 pls.; 42 cuts), Chr. Tsountas describes and discusses the results of his excavations on the islands of Siphnus and Syrus. The two small cemeteries excavated at Siphnus belonged to the same pre-Mycenaean period as those of Paros, Antiparos, and Despotiko (*Am. J. Arch.* 1899, p. 623), the tombs and their contents being like those of the islands mentioned, except that at Siphnus all the sides of the tombs were often built of small rough stones. Two tombs only belong to a later pre-Mycenaean period, to which also the numerous tombs of Syrus are assigned. At Syrus are two extensive cemeteries, but the tombs form small groups as if families or small clans had buried their dead together. The tombs of Syrus are, like those of the other islands, too small to allow the body to lie at full length. They are built of small stones and covered with slabs. These tombs have doorways at the side; but these were of no practical use, as the bodies were let down from above. No doubt the tombs were imitations of houses. They were sometimes rectangular, but more often of irregular shape, frequently with at least one side curved. The contents were not rich, consisting of hand-made pottery, stone vessels and idols, and bronze or copper pins and weapons. The pottery was adorned with incised lines (rarely with an attempted representation of animals), raised lines, and in some of the later specimens painted patterns. The civilization of Syrus shown by the tombs resembles that shown by the tombs of Paros, but is more advanced. Besides graves, remains of early citadels were found at Siphnus and Syrus. The hill at Syrus is naturally inaccessible on three sides. The fourth side was fortified with two walls, the outer of which was a simple wall, 1.00 m. to 1.10 m. thick, while the inner wall was 1.40 m. to 1.60 m. thick and contained five chambers. Within the acropolis were fragments of jars (*pitthoi*), and other pottery, as well as many pieces of marble vessels, stone plates, etc. Silver, copper, and lead were found, and also a few stone and clay moulds for casting. The most striking single object found is a band of silver adorned with large rosettes, a quadruped (probably a dog), and a winged creature executed by means of raised dots. The winged creature stands upon a sort of conical base instead of legs and feet, and appears to be a representation of an idol of a type familiar in Mycenaean times. The acropolis at Siphnus has also a double wall extending nearly round the top of the hill. The walls are better built than those of Syrus, the stones being larger, the walls thicker, and the towers square. This acropolis is later than that of Syrus, for the objects found within the walls are of Mycenaean times, but the general similarity of the two is evident.

SUNIUM. — **The Temples of Poseidon and Athena.** — An inscription has been found by Staës at Sunium proving that the beautiful temple hitherto called the temple of Athena is the temple of Poseidon. The temple found near the harbor in the previous excavations (cf. *Am. J. Arch.* 1899, p. 532) shows the irregularities ascribed by Vitruvius, IV, 4, to the temple of Athena. The temple of Poseidon is not mentioned at all by Pausanias, and only incidentally by other ancient writers. The inscription is an honorary decree of the fourth century B.C. containing the provision that it be set up in the temple of Poseidon. (*Berl. Phil. W.* September 2, 1899; cf. *Athen. Mitth.* XXIV, 1899, p. 349.)

THERA. — **Excavations.** — In Thera the excavations of Hiller von Gärtringen have been especially in the neighborhood of the Stoa Basilike, in order to gain a clear idea of the Agora. Remains of public buildings have been found, and also some private houses. The theatre is noteworthy, as its rectangular form recalls the roofed theatres, though the presence of a drain from the orchestra to a cistern proves that it was open to the air. A raised stage was built later, and statues were set up of the parents of Caligula and of Vespasian. The head of the statue of Agrippina has been found. Near the other dedications of Artemidorus of Perge (*I. G. Ins.* III, 421) a number of new rock-cut altars has been found, all provided with verses and some with reliefs, and finally the portrait of Artemidorus in profile, cut from the rock and, like all the rest, of rude workmanship. Artemidorus belonged to the garrison sent to Thera by Ptolemy III. He evidently put an end to factional strife among the Theraeans and was of great service to them. A sketch of his career is given by Hiller v. Gärtringen in *Σαντορινή ἐφημερίς ἑβδομαδικία*. Several of the inscriptions, with dedications to Concord, the Samothracian gods, Fortune and the goddesses of agriculture, Apollo, Zeus, and Poseidon, are published in the brief account of the discovery in *Berl. Phil. W.* October 14, 1899. (Cf. *Athen. Mitth.* XXIV, 1899, pp. 353-355.) Zahn is investigating a necropolis of the "Cyclades civilization," near the temple of the *θεὰ βασίλεια*. Numerous vases from this necropolis are already in the local museum and in private possession. Below the agora of Thera Hiller v. Gärtringen has found an archaic female head and an archaic lion. (*Berl. Phil. W.* October 28, 1899.) Zahn has also investigated some early Theraean dwellings, and excellent specimens of Theraean pottery have been acquired for the local museum. (*Athen. Mitth.* 1899, p. 355.)

THERMON. — **Further Discoveries.** — The excavations of Sotiriades have been continued. The ground on which the temple of Apollo is built, more than 30 m. by 15 m., is entirely formed from the ashes of a great altar, and contains a multitude of charred bones of animals and a considerable number of *πίθοι*. In a building near the temple a number of additional architectural fragments in painted terra-cotta were found, including fragments of metopes with the Lernaean hydra, and other figures. Many inscriptions, almost wholly proxeny decrees, from the second and third centuries B.C. have been found. Two inscriptions built into the stylobate of the temple show that at least the east front was repaired after the destruction by Philip V of Macedon. The temple spring has been discovered, and an inscription has fixed the site of the town of the *Θεστιάεις* on the mountain now called *Βλοχός*, where the site of Thermon was formerly sought. (*Athen. Mitth.* XXIV, 1899, p. 350.)

VARIOUS MINOR DISCOVERIES. — At **Andros**, the newly formed museum contains, among less important objects, a decree conferring proxeny upon a Babylonian, Dromon, son of Phanodemus. (*Athen. Mitth.* XXIV, 1899, pp. 351 f.) Near **Colonus**, Kuruniotes has excavated part of a necropolis. Among objects found, a fragmentary *ἐπὶνήτριον* is noteworthy. (*Ibid.* p. 349.) At **Cephalenia**, Cavvadias has found fragments of Mycenaean vases in chamber tombs near Krane. (*Ibid.* pp. 350 f.) Near Agulinitza, in **Elis**, an ancient spring house has been found. (*Ibid.* p. 349.) At **Eretria**, a good relief of Apollo, Leto, and Artemis has been found, and excavations have yielded many important large archaic amphorae. (*Ibid.* p. 355.) In **Thessaly**, near *Ἀγυιά* by *Μαρμάρυναν*, two tombs have been opened, containing geometric vases and small iron objects. In one grave was a skeleton with gold and bronze ornaments. (*Ibid.* pp. 355 f.) At **Troezen**, Legrand has resumed excavations, and is said to have determined the position of the city wall, and excavated a sanctuary of Pan and several Roman graves containing gold ornaments. (*Ibid.* p. 349.) From **Thyatira**, ten inscriptions are published, one a dedication to Hadrian, six mortuary, the others short or fragmentary. (*Ibid.* pp. 358–360.) At **Megara**, Dörpfeld has found the water basin of Theagenes, Pausanias, I, 40, 1. (Private letter, December 31, 1899.)

ITALY

AOSTA. — **The Ancient City.** — Recent excavations at Aosta for the foundation of a large building have brought to light considerable remains of the ancient Augusta Praetoria in the northeastern quarter of the ancient town. A drain and remains of streets and buildings have been found. The most important remains are those of the *thermae*. Some of these belong to the early empire, others to a late restoration. A long piece of the principal wall facing the main street has been found, and fragments of the inner walls, particularly three semicircular *exedrae* belonging to the original building; the floors in these rooms are *suspensurae*. One end of the rectangular enclosure was probably an open court, surrounded by dressing-rooms, etc. At one side drains have been found for carrying off water. One of these had been repaired with a slab containing an inscription in honor of Marcus Aurelius, dating 164–166. On the other side of the stone is a part of an earlier inscription, probably of the time of Augustus. Another inscription was discovered, a votive offering to Fortuna. Many marble architectural fragments were found, vase fragments, and sixteen coins of the years 86 to 383 A.D. (A. d'ANDRADE, *Not. Scavi*, April, 1899, pp. 107–124; 6 figs.) The *thermae* are the fourth great public building which has been definitely settled. Aosta was divided by the “*Cardo Maximus*” and the “*Decumanus Maximus*,” and by the four secondary streets running parallel with the *Cardo* and the *Decumanus*, into sixteen *insulae*, one of which was mainly occupied by the amphitheatre, one by the theatre, one by the granaries, and one by the newly discovered *thermae*. (LANCIANI, *Athen.* October 21, 1899.)

ESTE. — **Roman Coins.** — A. Prosdocimi publishes in *Not. Scavi*, 1899, pp. 73–76, a list of Roman coins found in the Villa del Maino-Bojani at Este in 1897. A money-box of red clay (Arretine ware) 100 mm. high and 70 mm. in diameter contained 286 silver coins of various dates: a semi-victoriatus (of ca. 254 B.C.), “consular” coins representing seventy *gentilicia*,

twenty-four coins of Octavianus, and one (imp. XIII) of Augustus Divi f. The same article mentions briefly other discoveries in the same villa, — an ancient road, well paved, with high sidewalks, floors of marble mosaic and brick, house walls, water pipes, etc.

PIACENZA. — An Inscription. — On a stone slab in the old chapel of Santa Maria in Cortina, at Piacenza, the records of a local family of some importance have been found. Four members of the family are mentioned, — the father, Lucius Caecilius Flaccus, the mother, Petronia, and two sons, Lucius and Quintus. Father and sons had risen to the highest honors in their native place. The first is styled *quaestor, tribunus*, and curator of the building of the great temple of Jupiter; while of the two sons, one distinguished himself in a legal, one in a military career. It appears from this inscription that Placentia was a *municipium*, not a colony. (LANCIANI, *Athen.* October 21, 1899; cf. GATTI, *Not. Scavi*, 1899, pp. 124 f.)

POMPEII. — Excavations, December, 1898–May, 1899. — From December, 1898, to the middle of February, 1899, the work was continued behind the Curiae. Behind the western Curia a peristyle was uncovered belonging to a house, of which a part had already been cleared. See *Not. Scavi*, 1893, p. 35. This peristyle and the rooms about it could be entered from the public passage, which runs from the southern end of the Forum, between the western and central Curiae. In the first part of April the excavation was continued in Reg. V, Ins. IV and V, and numerous small objects were found, including a marble figure of Paris, a bust of a young satyr, a small marble altar, and fourteen bronze coins. On April 18 work was transferred to a point west of the Basilica, south of the ruins of the temple of Augustus. (A. SOGLIANO, *Not. Scavi*, April, 1899, pp. 140–146; 2 figs.)

Excavation was continued in March, 1899, in Ins. IV and V of Reg. V, and many articles of domestic use were found. The only object of note was a small bronze bust of Minerva. (A. SOGLIANO, *Not. Scavi*, March, 1899; 1 fig.)

In May excavation was continued west of the Basilica and in Reg. IV, Ins. V. In the house, "No. 3, Ins. IV, Reg. V," two small cabinets were found. One of these was furnished with a drawer, inside of which were the following objects: eighty-seven silver denarii of the late republic; forty-three imperial denarii, bearing the names of Augustus (1), Nero (1), Galba (2), Otho (1), Vespasian (29), Titus (5), and Domitian (4); fifty-four copper or bronze coins from the time of Augustus (1), Claudius (4), Nero (43), and Vespasian (6). One of these last, a dupondium of Nero, is unedited.

In the same chest of drawers were found an earring of gold, a spoon, and a *simpulum* of silver, a bronze figurine of the "Genius familiaris," two figurines of "Lares domestici," three objects cut in amber, probably children's toys, and several other articles in bronze, glass, bone, and terra-cotta. In the same room a graceful statuette of Venus Anadyomene was found, 0.36 m. high, remarkable for traces of coloring and gilding. (A. SOGLIANO, *Not. Scavi*, May, 1899, pp. 202–208; 2 figs.; June, 1899, pp. 228–239; LANCIANI, *Athen.* October 21, 1899.)

One hundred and nineteen graffiti found in this house, chiefly on the columns of the peristyle, are published by Sogliano. Many of these, dis-

covered when the house was partly excavated in 1888, had already been published by A. Mau, *Röm. Mith.* 1890, pp. 25 f. Nearly all relate to gladiators, and the house was probably used as a gladiatorial school. Later it served another purpose, and to the later occupants are due two graffiti, one containing the name of L. Annaeus Seneca and the other a quotation from the *Aeneid*.

In June, 1899, excavations were continued west of the basilica and in Reg. VI, Ins. XV, Nos. 14, 22, and 23.

On May 23, 1898, work was resumed in the district of Civita, north of Pompeii. (Cf. *Not. Scavi*, 1898, pp. 494 f.) Several rooms were uncovered, belonging to a house adjoining the one already excavated. (Plan.) This is not then an isolated villa, but a suburb of Pompeii, probably the *pagus Augustus Felix suburbanus*.

ROME. — Excavations in the Forum. — The larger part of *Not. Scavi* for May, 1899, is devoted to an official report on recent discoveries in the Roman Forum. On pp. 151–158 (18 figs.), Giacomo Boni describes briefly the result of excavations near the Arch of Severus. He describes the tufa platform below the *lapis niger*, the two bases, the inscribed cippus, and the lesser objects found here.

On pp. 159–169, G. F. Gamurrini discusses palaeographically the inscription of the tufa cippus. The sacrificial remains found about it are surely as early as the first half of the sixth century B.C. The manner and form of the writing prove the same period for the inscription, which is *βουστροφῆδόν*, and in Greek letters of the sort used in the part of Etruria nearest Rome, showing that Rome received the alphabet from Etruria, and especially from Caere.

After a few brief observations by Giacomo Cortese (p. 170), Luigi Ceci discusses word by word the meaning of the inscription from a linguistic point of view. (pp. 171–200; see also *B. Com. Roma*, 1899, pp. 130 ff.) He completes the inscription, starting with the supposition that it is a *Lex Sacra* of Numa, and adds an explanation.

In discussing the age of the inscription, he calls attention to the *d* of *capied*, which had not yet been changed to *t*, to the locative plurals *sakros* and *eidiasias*, and to a local peculiarity, the use of *h* for *f*; also to the large proportion of words which have disappeared entirely from the Latin language as we have hitherto known it. The inscription is assigned to the seventh century B.C. The mutilation of the stone is due to the Gallic invasion. The inscription is probably not metrical, but has the characteristics of rhythmic prose. A summary of the report is given by R. Lanciani, *Athen.* July 22, 1899. In *Berl. Phil. W.* August 5, 1899, Chr. Hülsen describes, with a plan and facsimile, the discovery of the archaic inscription under the black pavement.

The discoveries in the Forum are briefly described by G. Gatti, *Not. Scavi*, 1899, pp. 77–87, 127–139, by Thédenat, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1899, pp. 325–326, 341–342, and by L. Duchesne, *ibid.* pp. 339–341. Thomas Ashby, Jr., *Cl. R.* 1899, pp. 321–322, gives a brief summary of the work up to June. R. Lanciani, *Athen.* July 22, September 2 and 30, October 21, December 2 and 16, 1899, and January 13, 1900, St. Clair Baddeley, *Athen.* July 8 and September 16, 1899, and Richard Norton, *Nation*, July 27, 1899 (cf. *ibid.* November 30), give brief reports.

In *Berl. Phil. W.* December 2, 1899, Chr. Hülsen describes the excavations on the site of the Basilica Aemilia, and *ibid.* December 9, those of the Regia, the House of the Vestals, the Clivus Capitolinus, the neighborhood of the Basilica of Constantine, and the Temple of Romulus, adding brief mention of the restoration of columns and bases in the Forum. (See also G. Boni, *Not. Scavi*, June, 1899, pp. 220-223.)

In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1899, pp. 459-463, Abbé Thédénat describes excavations in the Forum, with especial attention to this inscription:

[*L. Cae*]sari Aug[us]ti f. Divi n. | [*prin*]cipi iuventu[ti]s. cos. desig. | [*cum e*]sset ann. nat. xiiii. Aug. | Senatus [*populusque Romanus* ?]

This was found with architectural fragments near the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina. It may have been part of the portico of Lucius and Gaius (Suetonius, *August.* 29). The letters are those of the time of Augustus. (Cf. *B. Com. Roma*, 1899, p. 141.)

The following notes on excavations in the Forum since July 1, 1899, are from a letter from Samuel Ball Platner, dated December 30, 1899.

The houses between S. Lorenzo in Miranda (*templum divae Faustinae*) and S. Adriano (the Curia) have been torn down and the whole space occupied by the **Basilica Aemilia** uncovered. The appearance of the Vicus Tuscus has been changed by the removal of the basalt pavement of the Imperial period for most of the distance along the short side of the Basilica Julia, and the discovery, 3 feet below the old pavement, of a piece of pavement, about 45 feet long, made of small pieces of brick. The west side of the podium of the **Temple of Castor** has been entirely uncovered down to the massive lower foundations of the spur walls on which stood the great columns. A sewer under the Vicus Jugarius has been cleared out, and a shaft at the west end of the Basilica Julia shows deep substructures beneath. Directly in front of the Temple of Saturn an old channel of tufa was found running back under the present road. Between this and the pronaos of the Temple of Concord a whole network of ancient channels and foundation walls of tufa has been found.

The southeastern corner of the foundations of the pronaos of the **Temple of Concord** has been uncovered, and close by it is visible the bare tufa of the Capitoline hill. Between this slope of the hill and the back of the so-called **Graecostasis** the excavations have disclosed a series of travertine steps which lead up to the top of this curious structure, and originally extended across its whole length.

Further digging around the ancient tufa walls at the southwest corner of the **Arch of Severus** has shown that they extend deep below the present level of the ground, and run at different angles, but they cannot be identified. In front of the Arch of Severus begins the line along which the main work of the past months has been done. The whole front wall of San Adriano, the Curia of Diocletian, and the Comitium are now in sight. The **Comitium** is paved with blocks of travertine and extends to and around the *lapis niger*, which, although on the same level, is protected on at least two sides by a sort of curb. This pavement of the Comitium extends out to a point directly opposite the middle of the Arch of Severus, and ends just beyond the *lapis niger* with a curved front wall, which is itself built over an older tufa pavement. Further back it also rests upon older structures. Part of the Comitium had evidently been built over at a late period in something

the same way as the Basilica Aemilia. Some of the stones used in this later building are slabs of marble and bases containing honorary inscriptions to Constantine, Constantius, and Theodosius. At least two other similar pedestals stand on the pavement, one dedicated to Constantine, the other to Mars and Romulus and Remus. The holes in the top of this latter show that it was the pedestal for a statue of bronze, possibly of the Capitoline Wolf. The dedication appears to have taken place under Maxentius. In the front wall of the Curia, just below the former level of the ground, are several *loculi* on either side of the door. In one of them there still lies the complete skeleton of a human being, doubtless that of some dignitary who was buried in the outer instead of the inner wall of the building after it became a church. The filling up of the old doorway is plainly visible, and a few bits of the marble lining of the plinth are still *in situ*. A few fragments of marble decorations were found at the foot of the wall, among them the capital of a pilaster of composite style, though broken in many pieces. The **Basilica Aemilia** is now seen, as was generally supposed to be the case, to have corresponded in the main to the Basilica Julia; but it was not so deep in proportion to its length. The travertine foundations of eleven of the front columns can be traced, and portions of the marble steps running along this front are *in situ*. Some parts of the rear walls are also still standing. They are built of excellent *opus quadratum* of the time of Augustus, and correspond with those in the rear of the Basilica Julia. The marble pavement at the entrance to the basilica is covered with *tabulae lusoriae*, such as are so numerous in the Basilica Julia. The Basilica Aemilia was evidently destroyed in the fifth century, when some sort of rebuilding took place in the interior. Somewhat later another structure seems to have been built across the hall, and over this later mediaeval walls. The different sorts of tufa used at the different periods can be distinguished, and the complex of walls may prove useful in studying the building methods of the latest period of the Empire and the early Middle Ages. For the threshold of one of the later buildings, a block of marble was used which formed a part of the second table of the *Fasti Capitolini* on the Regia. Most of the inscribed face of this block is cut away, but six inches of the original surface is left, on which are found three lines of each column of the *Fasti*. In one column are the names of the magistrates of 380 B.C., and in the other those of 331 B.C.

The work has shown that the whole Forum was crossed in every direction by a network of sewers and drains. One large sewer comes down from the Velia along the northern edge of the Forum, and other smaller ones empty into that and into the Cloaca Maxima.

The passage between the Basilica of Constantine and the church of SS. Cosmo e Damiano has been opened, and the space back of the rear wall on which was affixed the marble plan of the city, has been cleared for a distance of about 50 feet. Portions of a beautiful pavement of square slabs of colored marble have been found here, but no more fragments of the marble plan.

In front of the **Basilica of Constantine**, the basalt pavement of the road has been taken up and an older pavement of the **Sacra Via** found at a depth of 6 feet beneath the later. Under the church of S. Francesca Romana, a bit of pavement, still earlier and deeper, has been found. Between the

Basilica and the pavement, very late imperial and mediaeval walls are found running in various directions. Just across the road are the concrete foundations of a large structure, perhaps the Porticus Margaritaria, which was built at such an angle that it crossed the pavement itself at the upper end. Two more broken columns of porphyry, belonging to the façade of the Basilica, have been found.

The remains of the **Domus Publica** have been excavated so far as possible, and previous conclusions confirmed. The **Atrium Vestae** was built over part of this house, and still later structures were erected upon its foundations on the north side near the line of the Sacra Via. Of the early building many more walls of tufa, *opus quadratum*, and *opus reticulatum* have come to light, and travertine steps and bases of columns. Several remnants of pavements of herring-bone brick and mosaic have also been found.

Within the **Atrium Vestae** the excavations have been carried on in several spots beneath the previous level, and in every case earlier walls, pavements, and channels for water with drains have been found. Along the southern edge of the peristyle, a pavement of herring-bone brick is found beneath the later pavement made of small bits of basalt. The earth in the rooms south of the peristyle has been cleared out, and in two of them, about 2 feet below the former level, were found pavements of colored marbles. In the second room, starting from S. Maria Liberatrice, was found in a drain what had been a sack filled with gold coins. There were 397 in all, and of seven varieties. More than three hundred belonged to the Emperor Anthemius (died 472 A.D.), eleven to his wife, the Empress Eufemia, one to Constantius II (335-361), and the rest to the Emperors Marcianus, Livius Severus, Valentinian III, and Leo I (457-474). In one of the rooms to the northeast of the so-called Tablinum is an old altar of tufa with stucco facing, surrounded by a low tufa wall. This may have belonged to the earlier Regia, as it has an orientation different from that of the Atrium.

The **Regia** has been completely excavated. All that was previously visible was part of the line of the cross walls. As it now presents itself to our view, it fills the space between the line of the Sacra Via and the path which ran along the north of the Domus Publica. It is plain that after these buildings took their later shape, there was no room for a street between the Regia and the Atrium Vestae. The Regia in its present form is very irregular, and it would be quite impossible to describe the crossing and recrossing of the walls of different epochs and rebuildings without an elaborate plan.

At the eastern end parts of the marble steps of the entrance are to be seen. On the podium of the building are two things of especial interest. One is a raised platform of tufa about 15 by 11 feet, on which stands a round substructure of tufa about 6 feet in diameter and 1 foot in height. This is supposed by some to be the *Sacrarium Martis*. To the right of this is a deep well, or rather cistern or *tholus*, lined with cement, which seems to have been a repository for grain and has been identified with the *Sacrarium* of Ops Consiva which was in the Regia. In this *tholus* were found many fragments of pottery, eighty *stili*, and one wooden writing tablet. These instruments probably came from some *schola* for the subordinate officials of the College of Pontiffs, evidence for the existence of which is found by

Hülsen in an inscription discovered in the Regia, which, put together with another piece found in 1546, reads as follows :

in HONOREM DOMVS AVGVSTAE KALATORES PONTIFICVM ET FLAMINVM

This probably formed the entrance of a small *schola* built against the south-west corner of the Regia. Not even a fragment of the *Fasti* has been found during these latest excavations.

Several deep wells stand inside or close beside the building, especially noticeable being one with well-preserved curb of peperino directly in the path between the southwestern corner of the Regia and the walls of the Domus Publica. In the curb of one of these wells is a block of marble with the inscription REGIA, in letters of the second century B.C. The Arch of Augustus has been restored to the extent of putting in place, with the help of brick work, those pieces of the arch which lay near by.

A Roman House under the Church of S. Cecilia.—The excavations under S. Cecilia found a starting point in the remains of a bathing apartment in and round the chapel of the saint at the end of the right aisle, and it was seen at once that this formed part of a palace, the remains of which extend even beyond the area of the church. The walls are of brickwork of the later half of the second century, with restorations of the third. The pavements are of mosaic in chiaroscuro, and the house is rich in columns and other marble decorations. Remains of a bath and heating apparatus are visible. Two marble sarcophagi have also been unearthed (one with the Calydonian Hunt in full relief), used again for Christian burial, probably at the time of Paschal I, 821 A.D., who rebuilt the old oratory of Urban I and gave it the present basilican type. Among the materials collected for the intended reconstruction is one of the cippi of the Pomerium. The inscription is couched in the same terms as *C.I.L.* VI, No. 1232, and explains how the emperors Vespasian and Titus *auctis populi Romani finibus* enlarged at the same time the limits of the city in the year of their censorship 74 A.D. (R. LANCIANI, *Athen.* January 13, 1900.)

Epitaphs.—In and near the new church of the Carmelites on the Corso d'Italia, between the via Salaria Vetus and the Salaria Nova, about 150 epitaphs have been found. Some of these, of the usual stereotyped forms, are published in *B. Com. Roma*, 1899, pp. 154–167. A few others are commented upon by Lanciani in *Athen.* October 21, 1899.

Various Archaeological Notes.—In *Not. Scavi*, 1899, pp. 127–139, 200–202, G. Gatti mentions several minor discoveries in Rome, besides describing the excavations in the Forum. *Il Popolo Romano*, December 31, 1899, announces that the church of S. Maria Liberatrice has been expropriated for the excavations of the Forum. In *Not. Scavi*, 1899, pp. 223–227, D. Vaglieri publishes a military diploma found in the bed of the Tiber. The soldier belonged to the cohort *I Flavia Canathenorum* of the army of Rhaetia. The date is 162 A.D. A portion of the pavement of the Via Clodia has been laid bare about three miles from the Porta del Popolo. It is lined with sepulchral monuments. Between the second and third milestones of the Via Labicana remains of a circular tomb of the Sergia family have been found. It probably dates from the time of Augustus. Another tomb, inscribed with the name of Andia Petronia, has been found in the Campo Verano. (LANCIANI, *Athen.* September 30, 1899.) Part of an ancient building with some

mosaic pavement has been found in laying the foundations of the new "Polyclinic" on the east side of the Praetorian camp. Part of an ancient road and remains of a columbarium have been found at the same place. (LANCIANI, *Athen.* September 30 and October 21, 1899.) A marble sarcophagus, ornamented with festoons and cupids and inscribed with the name of Zosimus, son of Zosimus and Chryseis, has been found on the Via Ostiensis, not far from the tomb of St. Paul. (LANCIANI, *Athen.* October 21, 1899.)

The Museum in the Villa di Papa Giulio.—In *R. Arch.* XXXV, 1899, pp. 332-337, is a French translation of an article in the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Beilage, July 19, criticising the report of the commission to investigate Helbig's charges against the management of the museum in the Villa di Papa Giulio, and showing that the excavations to which the museum owes its formation were ill conducted and incompletely and falsely reported. Incidentally the management of other Italian museums is criticised. The *Berl. Phil. W.* July 22, 1899, contains an article by F. v. Duhn on the same subject. The commission, consisting of the president, Bonasi, and two specialists, Pigorini and Ghirardini, investigated Helbig's charges, which were four in number: (1) The excavations were not conducted by the government and were not properly watched; (2) In Vol. IV of the *Monumenti Antichi* and the accompanying atlas the plans of the groups of graves are incorrect; (3) In the arrangement of articles in the museum objects from one grave were often interchanged with those from another, so that, *e.g.* objects from *tombe a fossa* were assigned to *tombe a pozze* and *vice versa*, and *tombe a fossa* are credited with objects found in *tombe a camera*; (4) Important objects from some tombs were removed and others put in their places. The first charge is shown to be justified, but the injury to science is believed to be comparatively slight, as the chief excavator, Faneto Benedetti, is a trustworthy man. The second charge is found to be on the whole unjustified, although some irregularities appear. The third charge is hard to disprove, for the lists, with the exception of the sale-inventory, were written after the objects were brought to the museum; but it is found to be on the whole unjustified, except, perhaps, as regards grave XXXIX. The fourth charge is refuted *in toto*. These charges refer to the objects from Narce, and the commission remarks that the objects from Falerii, Corchiano, etc., in connection with which there are no irregularities, are more important than those from Narce. In general, matters are not so bad as Helbig represented, but the commission recommends certain changes in administration. A somewhat personal attack upon Helbig is added, and the wish is expressed that foreigners be prevented from excavating. The French School is accused of having excavated at Conca, but the accusation has been met by an official denial. The report of the commission, 'Inchiesta sul Museo di Villa Giulia,' appears as a supplement to the *Bullettino Ufficiale* of the Italian Ministry of Education of July 10.

TARANTO.—Early Pottery.—At "Scoglio del Tonno," near Taranto, three layers of archaic remains have been found. The upper one contains local pottery, earlier than the "Proto-Corinthian," with simple geometrical ornamentation. The middle layer, belonging to the period of the *terramare*, contains traces of habitations on palisades and the characteristic utensils of the inhabitants of the *terramare*, showing that their civilization was not

confined to Northern Italy. In the lowest layer are neolithic implements. (R. LANCIANI, citing Q. QUAGLIATI, *Athen.* September 2, 1899.)

TURIN. — Inscriptions. — The discovery of two inscriptions near the Palazzo Reale at Turin is recorded by A. d'Andrade, *Not. Scavi*, June, 1899, pp. 209–213; 6 figs. They are discussed by A. Taramelli, *ibid.* pp. 213–216. In the first, — which possibly comes from the Roman theatre, remains of which were found from August to October, 1899, — it is important to note the presence at Augusta Taurinorum of members of the royal family of Segusio, and the connection that must have existed between the two cities. The inscription is in two lines, of which two fragments that belong together form the end. Donnus and Cottius are mentioned, but whether the latter is the son or grandson of the first Cottius cannot be determined. The inscription is not later than Claudius. In the second inscription, which is an epitaph, L. Flavius Celer is *turarius* and also *sevir Augustalis*. The writer suggests that the business of the *turarius* had a certain religious character.

DISCOVERIES IN SICILY AND SOUTHERN ITALY. — Professor Orsi has recognized, as the site of the ancient *Helorus*, a small hill in the district of *Noto*, between the coast and the left bank of the Tellaro. Remains of the wall have been found, probably of the second half of the fifth century B.C. Two groups of tombs have been brought to light, an early one and a later one of the fourth and third centuries B.C. This second group surrounds the large column called *Piliere* or *Pizzuta*, which is found to contain a sepulchral chamber of the third century B.C. (*Rend. Acc. Lincei*, VIII, fasc. 3–4, p. 149; P. ORSI, *Not. Scavi*, 1899, pp. 241–244; 1 fig.) At *Ragusa*, Orsi has found the necropolis of *Hybla Heraea*. Twenty-four tombs containing Greek pottery of, for the most part, the sixth century B.C., have been opened. Remains of a building have been found. (*Il Popolo Romano*, December 27, 1899.) Under the title ‘Funde und Forschungen,’ E. Petersen gives in *Röm. Mith.* 1899, pp. 163–192 (6 figs.), an account of discoveries and investigations at Sicily and Southern Italy by Orsi, Colini, and others. P. Orsi, in *B. Paletn. It.* 1899, Nos. 1–3, p. 52, warns archaeologists against bronzes of Southern Italy, offered at Catania as products of secret excavations in Sicily.

ENEOLITHIC TOMBS IN NORTHERN ITALY. — In the province of Brescia two tombs of the eneolithic period have been discovered, containing objects of stone, copper, and terra-cotta. Another tomb of the eneolithic period, with similar equipment, has been found on the right bank of the *Gambera*, in the district of *Cremona*. This tomb intact and the objects found in the two others have been sent to the Prehistoric Museum in Rome. (G. A. COLINI, *B. Paletn. It.* 1899, Nos. 1–3, pp. 28–32; 4 pls.)

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES. — At *Càrpena*, near *Forlì*, a deposit of fifty-nine coins of the later republic, hidden perhaps when Sulla returned to Italy, has been found. (*Not. Scavi*, 1899, pp. 126 f.; *Athen.* October 21, 1899.) At *Contigliano* a large deposit has been found, and 647 silver denarii have been rescued from the hands of the discoverers. They belong to about one hundred consular families. (*Not. Scavi*, 1899, pp. 146 f.; *Athen.* October 21, 1899.) At *Cori*, part of an ancient reservoir has been found. (*Not. Scavi*, 1899, pp. 202 f.). Near *Fabriano*, in *Umbria*, an early tomb was found, containing vases of bronze and clay and fragments of a chariot similar to that from the “tomba del duce” at *Vetulonia*. (*Il Popolo*

Romano, December 27, 1899.) At **Fano**, in the former convent of S. Filippo, remains of a public edifice and statues of members of the imperial family of the first century have been found. Various antiquities, including some unpublished inscriptions, are collected in the Palazzo Malatestiano. (*Rend. Acc. Lincei*, VIII, p. 97; *Athen.* December 2, 1899.) At **Fossambrone** and the neighborhood, various terra-cottas and other objects have been found, and a museum has been formed in the public library. (*Rend. Acc. Lincei*, VIII, p. 98.) In **Forli** (at Vecchiazzano) a Roman tile, stamped Q. ALB~~///~~, in letters of the first century of the Empire, has been found. (*Not. Scavi*, 1899, p. 217.) A milestone of the Via Appia, bearing the number LIII has been discovered in the abbey of **Fossanova**. (*Not. Scavi*, 1899, p. 102.) At **Gioia dei Marsi** nearly a thousand coins were found, but most of them have disappeared. Some four hundred, mostly common silver denarii, have been recovered. (*Not. Scavi*, 1899, pp. 146 f.; *Athen.* October 21, 1899.) At **Marano**, near Naples, a mosaic representing a wrestling match and a sarcophagus with Tritons, Nereids, and Cupids have been found. (*Not. Scavi*, 1899, pp. 140 f.) A fragment of a lamp, with Cupids trying to lift the club of Hercules and the inscription *adiuvate sodales*, has come to light. (*Not. Scavi*, 1899, pp. 76 f.) A sepulchral inscription of a magistrate of Beneventum has been found at **Paduli**. (*Not. Scavi*, 1899, pp. 149 f.) At **Prezza**, in the district of the Paeligni, a *pithos* with the inscription PCXXIX has been found. Some ancient remains have also been found near **Cocullo**. (*Not. Scavi*, 1899, pp. 239 f.) Etruscan tombs of the second century B.C. and earlier have been found at **Sinalunga**. (*Not. Scavi*, 1899, pp. 217-220.) At **Sulmona** tombs, walls, and a fragment of an inscription in the dialect of the Paeligni have been found. (*Rend. Acc. Lincei*, VIII, p. 148. See *Not. Scavi*, 1899, p. 148.) A fragmentary inscription, a dedication to Septimius Severus, dated 212 A.D., has been found at **Teramo**. (*Il Popolo Romano*, November 20 and December 27, 1899.) At **Terni** ruins of an ancient building, some terra-cotta vases, and a brick stamp were found some years ago. (*Not. Scavi*, 1899, p. 76.) Three sarcophagi of great value have been discovered near **Velletri**. (*Il Popolo Romano*, November 19, 1899.) In *Arch. Anz.* 1899, 2, pp. 59-66, H. Graeven gives a summary of discoveries in Italy in 1898, calling attention to the reasons for attaching importance to some of them.

SPAIN

CORONADA.—**Bronze Pot.**—A bronze pot (godet), found in 1884 in a Roman mine at Coronada in the province of Huelva, is published and discussed by Arthur Engel, *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1899, pp. 249-252 (cut). The pot is inscribed L · VIBI · AMANTI · P · XIIS ·; i.e. the maker's name and the weight, 12½ pounds. The pot weighs 3367 grammes. This gives a pound of 269.6 grammes, a weight hitherto unknown. The mines of the province of Huelva have furnished numerous relics of antiquity, now preserved in various places. Tombs have also been opened at Coronada. The ancient tombs of Spain are of many different kinds, and have not been thoroughly classified.

VILLAFRANCA DE LOS BARROS.—**An Inscription on a Brick.**—An inscription cut in rude letters on a brick before it was burnt was recently found at Villafranca de los Barros, and published by the Marquis

de Monsalud, *B. Ac. Hist.* XXXIV, 1899, pp. 416 ff. It is republished with a commentary by Emil Hübner, *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1899, pp. 253–256. It reads: *Maximus Nigriano. | Et hoc fuit providentia | actoris, ut puellam, qu[e] iam | feto tollerat, mitteres | illam, ac tale labore ut | mancipius domnicus | periret, qui tam magno | labori factus fuerat, | et hoc Maxima fecit | Trofimiani fota; et castiga illum: quasi ex omni | closus est. . . .* The writer was probably a slave or a freedman. The writing is a mixture of capitals, uncials, and a running hand. The sense is obscure. The probable date is not far from 200 A.D.

MADRID.—**The Ass of Silenus.**—In the *Revue des Études Anciennes*, pp. 245–248 (pl.; 2 figs.), Pierre Paris publishes a bronze belonging to Don Antonio Vives at Madrid. Two similar bronzes are published in *De' bronzi di Ercolano e contorni*, Naples, 1767, pp. 83 and 221, Vols. XXI, XXII, LXV, LXVI. The Madrid bronze seems to be the best. An ass's head is represented, with a broad collar and a wreath of ivy. This is no common ass, but a member of the thiasus of Dionysus, the ass of Silenus. Like his master, he is a little tipsy. The bronze was originally part of a chair or *bisellium*.

PORTUGAL

EVORA (EBORA OR MUNICIPIUM LIBERALITAS JULIA).—

Inscription.—The following dedicatory inscription contains the name of a strange divinity, Runesus Cesium:

Sanct(o) Runeso Cesio sacrum G(aius) Lic[inius] Quinctinu[s] Bals(ensis).

As *run-* may be Celtic, with the force “mysterious,” and the suffix appears in other proper names in the south of Portugal,—*e.g.* Lobesus,—and as Cesium may be for Gaesius, cf. Latin *gaesum* of Celtic origin, meaning “dart,” the Runesus Cesium may mean “the god armed with a dart.” Celtic influence in the religion of the Roman epoch in Lusitania is then established. (*B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1899, p. 286.)

FRANCE

AGEN.—**Relief representing Apollo.**—In *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1899, pp. 249–254, pl., a relief representing Apollo is published by Tholin. The god is nude, holds a bow in his left hand, and wears a quiver over his right shoulder. The right forearm and hand are gone. At the god's right stands a bird, perhaps a raven. The block is 0.90 m. high by 0.60 m. wide. The work is good and is to be assigned to an early date. Near the relief were found a fragment of a cornice, some bronze objects, and a fragment of stone with traces of sculptured feathers. The building to which it belonged was probably destroyed in the first invasion of the barbarians, 276 A.D.

BEIRE-LE-CHÂTEL.—**Altar to the Deae Matres.**—In *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1898, pp. 316–319, Abbé Morillot publishes the inscription of an altar found near the temple at Beire-le-châtel. It reads: *Dis M[atribu]s Vint[edo] | v[otum] s[olvit] l[ibens] m[erito]*. Inscriptions to the Deae Matres are rare in Burgundy. Remains of an aedicula were found near the altar.

BORDEAUX.—**Moulds for Imitating Coins.**—In 1884, apparently, remains of an ancient pottery were found at Bordeaux. Among other things were terra-cotta moulds for casting imitations of coins. Four of the

types represent Julia Domna, Septimius Severus or Caracalla, Caracalla, Gordianus III, Hercules. They appear to belong to the fourth century after Christ. (LAFAYE, *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1899, pp. 195-197.)

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.—**Latin Inscriptions.**—Héron de Villefosse publishes in *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1898, pp. 409-412, two inscriptions from the Roman cemetery of Vieil-Atre at Boulogne. The first reads: *D.[M.] | P. Vongidiai | Saturninai | vixit annis XX | Valerius Nat[alis] uxori pi[et]issimai | bene merenti | [fe]ciit.* The name *Vongidia* is unknown, or at least very uncommon. That a woman has a *praenomen* is unusual, but not unexampled. The second inscription reads: *D. M. Exsupere | annoru[m] XXX. Ma[ter] proqur[avit].*

MONTEREAU.—**Statuette of Mercury.**—A bronze statuette of Mercury, found in the Seine near Montereau in February, 1899, is published by Paul Quesvers, *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1899, pp. 201-203; pl. It is of very rough workmanship. The god holds the remains of his caduceus in his right hand, a purse in his left. He wears winged shoes and has wings on his hat. The whole effect of the figure is such as to remind one of a mediaeval devil.

PARIS.—**Acquisitions of the Louvre in 1898.**—A list of the acquisitions of the department of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the Louvre in 1898 is published in *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1898, pp. 415-428. It enumerates thirteen statues and busts of marble, seven marble reliefs, seventeen inscriptions and various objects of marble, five statues and busts of stone, one relief and two inscriptions in stone, thirty-one bronzes, nine objects of gold, seven objects of silver, six intaglios and a fish in hard stone, twenty-nine glass objects, three terra-cotta fragments, a large number of small objects of ivory, bone, and lead. Perhaps the most important are a head of a marble Roman replica of the Athena Parthenos from near Civita Vecchia (*Not. Scavi*, 1895, p. 195; *Röm. Mitth.* 1895, p. 92), the inscription relating to the reconstruction of a temple by the women of Tanagra (*R. Ét. Gr.* 1899, pp. 53-115), a gold ornament from Camirus (*Catal. Tyszkiewicz*, No. 203), and four pieces of silverware from Carthage (not from Torre del Greco, *Catal. Tyszkiewicz*, Nos. 226-229). (Cf. *Arch. Anz.* 1899, 3, pp. 147-153.)

An Oriental Mould.—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1898, pp. 407-410, E. Babelon publishes (cut) and discusses a serpentine mould recently acquired by the Cabinet des Médailles. It represents a man and a woman, between whom is an ibex standing on his hind legs. Both figures wear a sort of striped skirt. The man has a pointed hat, the woman a head-dress more nearly in the shape of a crescent. Both hold their hands on their breasts. The man holds over his right shoulder a sceptre adorned with what may be a large bird. Two other moulds, one in the Louvre, the other in the Cabinet des Médailles, show marked similarity to this. The work is probably Hittite.

SAINT-MORÉ (YONNE).—**The Camp of Chora.**—In *R. Arch.* XXXV, 1899, pp. 218-225 (2 cuts), Abbé Fr. Poullaine describes the camp of Chora at Saint-Moré. Here is an early wall, and objects of all periods from the neolithic to Merovingian times. Although never a large town, Chora was a fortification of no slight importance in Gallo-Roman times.

SOISSONS.—**Gallo-Roman Graves.**—At *Les Longues-Raies*, in the territory of Soissons, many graves were opened in 1897 and 1898. No certain signs of cremation were discovered, though three small stone urns in

the shape of rectangular houses may have been intended to hold ashes. In some graves were many objects buried with the dead, in others nothing whatever. Pottery, glassware, bronze pins and utensils, and Roman coins were found. These last make it appear that the graves belong to the first two centuries after Christ. (O. VAUVILLÉ, *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1899, pp. 163-168.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

LAUREGNO.—**Copper Ingots.**—In *B. Paletn. It.* 1899, pp. 37-42, L. de Campi announces the discovery of four ancient ingots of copper at Lauregno, in the district of Trent, and argues that such collections were a sort of buried treasure, which in some cases had a religious character.

OSSERO.—**Roman Coins.**—A number of coins, — 475 in all, — ranging from the year 254 B.C. to the year 4 B.C., was lately discovered at Ossero, in the Adriatic. (*Athen.* November 25, 1899.)

PETTAU.—**Mithras Inscriptions.**—In *Jh. Oesterr. Arch. I.* II, 1899, Beiblatt, pp. 97-102, W. Gurlitt continues his preliminary report of excavations at Pettau. He publishes an inscription: *Invict(o) Mithrae | et transitu Dei | Theodorus p(ublici) p(ortorii). | scrut(ator) stat(ionis) Poet(ovionensis), | ex visu.* The expression *transitus Dei* seems to mean that the god is thought of as one who passes by, from darkness to light, or from the lower to the upper world. Other inscriptions from the mithraeum are discussed.

POLA, TRIESTE, PERASTO.—**Greek Sepulchral Inscriptions.**—In *Jh. Oesterr. Arch. I.* II, 1899, p. 102, R. Weisshäupl publishes a late inscription on a Lycian sarcophagus in Pola. *Ibid.* pp. 103-105, P. Sticotti publishes a stele from Smyrna in Trieste and two stelae built into the town hall at Perasto, whither they were brought about a century ago from Asia Minor.

GERMANY

THE GERMAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The annual report of the Institute was presented at the general meeting of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, June 8, 1899. The publications of the Institute had progressed satisfactorily. The Roman and Athenian branches had carried on their meetings, excursions, and researches with success. Excavations had been undertaken at various sites.

ARCHAEOLOGY FOR GYMNASIUM INSTRUCTORS.—Vacation courses for gymnasium instructors were held in 1899 in Berlin, Munich, and Dresden at Easter, and in Bonn at Whitsuntide. An account of these courses, with a list of the numerous and various subjects treated, is contained in *Arch. Anz.* 1899, pp. 96-98.

BERLIN.—**Acquisitions of Ancient Coins.**—The Berlin Museum has recently acquired 102 Greek and 77 Roman coins. Noteworthy Greek coins are: a gold stater of Demetrius Poliorcetes, hitherto known only in a specimen in Florence, two tetradrachms of Amphipolis, with the head of Apollo in front face, a beautiful tetradrachm of Lysimachus, a tetradrachm of Cydonia, several very rare silver coins of Panticapaeum and Phanagoria, two hitherto unknown fractions of the Persian daric, a silver stater of Mallus, a drachma of Sinope, a didrachm of Allifae and a diobolos of Rhegium. Some interesting imperial copper coins from Moesia and Thrace, a quarter

shekel of Simon Maccabaeus of the year 4, and a rare triens of Calatia deserve mention. Among Roman coins are a denarius of L. Praetorius Cestianus, with the head of Brutus, a hitherto unknown large bronze of the younger Agrippina, a fresh specimen of Fausta as *nobilissima femina*, and two contorniates, one with a portrait of Sallust, the other with two theatre masks. (*Berl. Phil. W.* October 14, 1899.)

The Hildesheim Silver Treasure II.—Further work on the Hildesheim table-service (cf. *Am. J. Arch.* 1899, p. 148) has produced some important restorations. A beautiful folding tripod consists of uprights in the form of elongated Hermae connected by sliding crossed bands and ending in knobs to fit under the rounded brim of the silver table top, which it supported. Design and ornamentation correspond to the third Pompeian style of the time of Augustus. A large bell-shaped crater with slender spiral handles has an enamelled necklace ornament beneath the brim and a heavier leaf design on the bottom. The flat brim of a large round plate is found to have been covered originally with a rich relief of vine leaves and grapes, a few fragments of which remain. The decorative handles have been restored to one of the three sets of platters, which was otherwise quite without ornament. The design of the hand-ewer is complete, all but the foot; and the feet of many of the vessels have been more correctly assigned, with the help of the weight marks.

The Antiquarium has acquired also a flask-shaped silver vase from Boeotia, an early, perhaps fourth century, example of free leaf-and-tendrill ornament. The Hermopolis silver treasure has been increased to twenty-three pieces, and the weight marks show that the service, when complete, was very extensive, including, for instance, one set of two dozen cups. Six little egg cups are among those preserved. (*E. PERNICE, Arch. Anz.* 1899, 3, pp. 121-130; 14 cuts.)

BREMEN.—**Meeting of Philologists and Schoolmen.**—The forty-fifth meeting of German Philologists and Schoolmen was held at Bremen, September 26-30, 1899. Three pieces of ancient Greek music arranged by A. Thierfelder were played. Papers of archaeological interest were: Schuchhardt, on 'German-Roman Investigations in Northwestern Germany'; Bulle, on 'The Barberini Faun' (wrongly restored, the right leg should be less bent and in an easier position, while the left hand may have held lightly a thyrsus leaning against the shoulder. The statue probably Alexandrian, of the first half of the third century B.C.); Theodor Schreiber, on 'Recent Progress of Discovery at Alexandria' (telling of the discovery of graves and remains of buildings, and dividing Greek art in Egypt into three periods: first, the period of imported art, chiefly of Attic style; second, the period of the Alexandrian ideal style; third, that of Alexandrian naturalism); Zimmerer, 'Stereopticon Pictures from Syria and Asia Minor,' belonging to the Art Firm Photocol in Munich (views of scenery as well as of buildings, etc.). (*Berl. Phil. W.* November, 4, 11, and 18, 1899.)

LUXEMBURG

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES FROM 1845 TO 1897.—

In *R. Arch.* XXXIV, 1899, pp. 407-418, J. Keiffer continues his account of discoveries in Luxemburg, describing the Roman establishments at Altrier, Tossenber, and Mersch in detail, and publishing several inscriptions.

Ibid. XXXV, 1899, pp. 439-452 (sketch map), he discusses the Roman roads of Luxemburg, especially the route Reims-Medunantum-Cologne and Reims-Arlon-Treves.

ENGLAND

A BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME.—An influential committee has been formed for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a British School at Rome on lines more or less similar to those of the School which was established some years ago at Athens, and an executive committee has issued a statement with an appeal for public support.

The statement refers to the success of the British School at Athens, and points out that a School at Rome would be of great importance. While the work of the School at Rome would be similar to that of the School at Athens, its scope would be much broader, though it would be debarred from undertaking excavations. The School would assist and interest students of mediaeval and renaissance art as well as classical students. Further suggestions are made in regard to the management of the School. The appeal is published in full in the *London Times*, November 25, 1899, and the *Times* contributes a vigorous editorial in support of the movement. In *Athen.* December 9, 1899, H. F. P. explains the purpose and importance of the proposed school.

[The School is to open in the autumn of 1900.]

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to the British School at Athens was held in London, October 26, 1899. The business of the meeting was transacted and the report of the managing committee was presented by the honorary secretary, Mr. William Loring. The report mentioned the work of individual students of the school, including the excavation of a tomb near Pherae by C. D. Edmonds. The work of the school at Melos, Naukratis, Crete, and at Athens itself was described. The director, Mr. D. G. Hogarth, stated that he was about to reside chiefly in Crete and to leave the main part of the educational work of the school to Mr. Bosanquet. The work of the school could not be satisfactorily done by a single director. One man was needed for the work of education and another for exploration.

The prospects of the School were discussed and the need of a similar School at Rome set forth. Measures were taken for the establishment of a school at Rome. A full report of the meeting is given in the *London Times*, October 27, 1899.

CAERWENT.—**Excavations.**—At Caerwent, the ancient Venta Silurum, during the early autumn, beginning August 17, 1899, large parts of the city wall were excavated and remains of several buildings were uncovered. In one of these,—a house built about a court,—was a hypocaust with brick *pilae*. Another house with hypocaust was only partially excavated. Remains of one of the city gates were discovered and many small objects found. Work is to be resumed in the spring of 1900. An account of the excavations is published in *Athen.* November 18, 1899.

CIRENCESTER.—**Roman Sculptures and Inscription.**—In *Reliq.* 1899, pp. 196-201 (6 figs.), discoveries at Ashcroft, Cirencester, are described by W. Donovan. On an altar is the inscription: *Suleis | Sulinus | Bruceti | v. s. l. m.*, a dedication to Sul, or rather to the Sulevae. (Cf. *C.I.L.* VII, No. 37.) The sculptures are two reliefs of the Deae Matres or Matronae, a

group of three draped female figures seated with three naked children beside them, and a small female head. Some architectural fragments were also found.

DORCHESTER. — A Roman Pavement. — In Fordington Field, just outside Dorchester, excavations have revealed a Roman pavement not far from the amphitheatre. It consists of a central octagonal ornament, surrounded by scrolls, guilloches, and similar designs, flanked north and south by oblong spaces, ornamented in a corresponding manner, but each containing in its centre a vase some two feet in length, elegant in shape, with two scroll handles. The tesserae are red, white, and black, and the artistic effect of the whole is excellent. On the west side at regular intervals are three spaces covered with small cubes of red brick, which suggest passages leading to other rooms. (J. J. FOSTER, *Athen.* September 2, 1899.)

LONDON. — Recent Acquisitions of the British Museum. — In *Cl. R.* 1899, pp. 371–373, H. B. Walters describes five vases and four cameos acquired by the British Museum. The vases are: (1) a black-figured Attic cyathus of the early sixth century B.C., with representation of the *πρόθεσις*; (2) black-figured amphora from Vulci, of the middle of the sixth century B.C. (GERHARD, *Auserl. Vasenb.* pl. 199; OVERBECK, *Heroische Bildw.* pl. 19, fig. 8), on one side Achilles dragging the body of Hector, on the other five Amazons; (3) black-figured amphora, obverse Achilles lying in wait for Troilus, reverse combat of two warriors, behind each of whom stands a woman; (4) red-figured calpis or pitcher of the school of Euthymides; flight of Troilus and Polyxena upon the discovery of the ambushed Achilles; (5) red-figured lebes (bowl) from Girgenti (GERHARD, *Auserl. Vasenb.* IV, pls. 329, 330); fine, free Attic style, with frieze representing a combat of Amazons and Attic heroes with many inscriptions. (Cf. *Athen.* July 22, 1899.) The cameos are from the Marlborough collection. One (No. 482), a sardonyx, represents an emperor and an empress with divine attributes, perhaps Julian and Helena. The three others (Nos. 416, 423, 457) represent respectively Agrippina the elder, Claudius, and Marciana, the sister of Trajan. (Cf. *Athen.* July 8, 1899.)

AFRICA

ARCHAEOLOGY IN NORTH AFRICA. — A. Schulten, in *Arch. Anz.* 1899, 2, pp. 66–77 (3 cuts), gives a brief account of recent discoveries in Northern Africa, with original comments concerning the value of objects found and investigations accomplished.

ALGERIA. — Inspector of Museums. — Mr. René Cagnat, member of the Institute, has been appointed inspector-general of the scientific and archaeological museums in Algeria. (*Chron. d. Arts*, July 1, 1899.)

BENIAN. — Epitaph of a Saint. — In the ruins of a Christian basilica of the fifth century, on a *fenestella confessionis*, appears the following epitaph: *Mem(oria) Robb(a)e sacr(a)e Dei (ancillae) germana(e) Honor[ati] A[qu]a(e) Siren(sis) ep(i)s(cop)i, c(a)ede tradi[torum] v[e]xata meruit dignitate(m) martiri(i): vixit annis L et reddidit sp(iritu)m die VIII kal(endas) Apriles, (anno) pro(vinciae) CCCXCV.* This Robba was a sister of Honoratus, Bishop of Aquaesirenses. She died in 434 A.D. — the victim as a Donatist of the catholics (*traditores*) — and was after worshipped as a martyr. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1899, p. 277.)

BIR-BOU-REKBA (TUNISIA).—Dedicatory Inscription.—The following dedicatory inscription is inscribed on a pedestal found in the excavations at Bir-bou-Rekba: [*Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) M(arco) Aurelio Antonino Aug(usto) Pio B(ri)rit(annico) Max(im)o Arab(ico) Adiab(enico) p(ont)if(ici) max(im)o trib(unicia) [pot(estate) XVII i]mperatori III co(n)s(uli) IV [p(atr)i p(atriciae)] optimo max(im)o invicto] principi co[l](onia) Aurelia C[om]moda Pia Felix [Augusta P]upput devota nu[m](ini) mai(esta-ti)q(ue) eius p(osuit) d(edicavitque)]. The date is 214 A.D. The inscription establishes the name *Colonia Aurelia Commoda Pia Felix Augusta Pupput*, which appears also on the dedicatory inscription to Licinius found at Souk-el-Adiob, and announced in June, 1899. (*B. Arch. C. T.* 1899, p. xiv.)*

CARTHAGE.—Excavations.—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1899, pp. 308–322, A. L. Delattre describes his excavations in the first three months of the year, in the Punic cemetery between Bordj-Djedid and Ste. Monique. The tombs consisted of pits from which the grave-chambers opened. In the earlier graves were skeletons, but after the introduction of cremation there were burnt and broken bones in small ash chests. Many ordinary vases were found, besides some of glass. Among the terra-cottas are a seated lion, two figures of a young horseman draped and wearing a conical head-dress, three draped female flute-players, one of archaic style, several fragments of the goddess peculiar to Carthage, several specimens of female figures standing erect with outstretched arms, and a number of masks. Four plates give specimens of these types. Interesting intaglios, amulets, and other small objects are described. Several pieces of bone (cut) resemble the “bridges” of stringed instruments. An epitaph is translated “Tomb of Bodastoret, son of Azmelek, son of Abdmelqart, son of Gersoken.” Several *graffiti* were found (cut), some of them being the names of persons. Few Roman antiquities came to light, among them three fragments of inscriptions, one of which was a list of names. Héron de Villefosse, *ibid.*, pp. 306, 307 (2 pls.), publishes a bronze blade from the same excavations. At one end it is wide and takes the form of a segment of a circle. Perhaps this and other similar objects are razors. One side of this blade is adorned with a palm tree in incised lines. The other side has a human figure in strongly Egyptizing, but not genuine Egyptian, style, also incised. The work shows great ease and freedom. Some of the objects mentioned above and a few others are briefly described in *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1899, pp. 203, 204, 247. Cf. also p. 230.

In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1899, pp. 552–564, is a report by Delattre on the later excavations at Bordj-Djedid. In general, the tombs and their contents are similar to those previously excavated. Two plates represent a stele, with a draped standing figure carved upon it, and a rather youthful male head of limestone, belonging to the latter part of the Punic period. Some good intaglios were found, also ornaments and utensils of various metals, glass, and ivory. Among the metal objects is a flat handle ending in a swan’s neck. The handle is ornamented with incised drawing in Egyptizing style. (On other similar handles, see p. 272.) Punic epigraphy is represented by eight epitaphs, twelve inscriptions on vases, two marks (of masons?), and half a dozen potters’ stamps. The longest epitaph is published as a plate, five others in fac-simile. An inscription gives the gene-

alogy of the author, Molocpalas, for seven or eight generations. Another mentions a man from Citium, still another a woman from Aradus.

Sepulchral Inscriptions.—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1899, pp. 423–430, Ph. Berger publishes five inscriptions from Carthage. The first, found in the excavations at Dermech by Gauckler, is bilingual, and mentions Casiodorus, son of Marsalos, a Syracusan. This shows the close connection between Carthage and Syracuse. The remaining inscriptions are Punic epitaphs, communicated by Father Delattre. All belong to the time before the Roman conquest.

Roman Inscriptions.—The description of the superposed Roman cemeteries at Carthage (cf. *Am. J. Arch.* 1899, p. 565) is concluded by A. L. Delattre, *R. Arch.* XXXIV, 1899, pp. 382–396. Numerous inscriptions, mostly epitaphs, are published.

An Inscribed Lamp.—The inscription on a lamp found by Gauckler at Carthage reads: *annum | nov . fau|stum . feli|cem . mihi.* The inscription is surrounded by coins, tesserae, an almond, and a garland, apparently representing gifts. Such lamps were presented as New Year's presents. Cf. *C.I.L.* X, 8053–8055; XV, 6196–6210. (*B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1899, p. 140.)

Funerary Masks.—A series of funerary masks from Carthage was exhibited to the Academy of Inscriptions by Ph. Berger. Some of these are female masks with a marked Carthaginian type of face under an Egyptian coiffure. Others are grimacing masks, on some of which tattooing is evident, as well as seals or their impressions on the forehead and cheeks. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1899, p. 335.)

A Curse inscribed on Lead.—In *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr. Mémoires*, 1897, published 1899, pp. 212–220, Father Molinier publishes a Greek inscription of seventy-eight lines on a plate of lead found at Carthage, in a Roman tomb of the cemetery of the *officiales*. After invoking a number of deities, the writer calls down a curse upon his competitors in the race course, that they and their horse, mentioned by name, may be afflicted with blindness and lack of all power to win the race.

Engraved Bronze Handles.—In his report on his latest excavations at Bordj-Djedid, Father Delattre describes an engraved bronze handle (see p. 271). Several similar objects had previously been found. They are now cleaned by the Marquis d'Anselme and found to be engraved with various figures, some Egyptizing, some purely Greek. All these handles end in the neck of a swan or some similar bird, with wings covering the upper part of the handle. One representation consists of a bull or ox lying on the ground. On his back is a bird like a duck attacking a snake. Behind the bird is a great bee or fly. Above is an inscription of at least twelve Punic letters, apparently proper names. (HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1899, pp. 582, 583; pl.) Ph. Berger (*ibid.*) remarks that the characters are archaic, similar to those of the ancient Phoenician inscriptions of Egypt. Similar objects are also in the Bardo Museum.

DOUGGA (TUNISIA).—**A Latin Inscription.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1899, pp. 362–364, an inscription found at Dougga, by a student of the French School in Rome, named Homo, is published. It reads: *Divo . Aug . sacr . et . | Ti . Claudio . Caesari . Aug . | Germanico . Pon . Max . Trib . | pot . VIII . Imp . XVI . Cos IIII . P . P . Cens . | C . Artorius . Bassus . Pon . Aed . Ilvir . cur . | Lucusiae . patronus . pagi . dedicavit . | Iulius .*

Venustus · Thinobae · filius · | honoribus · peractis · Flamen · Divi · Aug · et · | Cabinia · Felicula · uxor · et · Faustus · f · eius · | huic · Senatus · et · Plebs · ob · merita · patris · | omnium · portarum · sententis · ornem · sufetis · gratis · decrevit · suo · et · Fausti · Thinobae · patris · | honoribus · peractis · Flam · Divi · Aug · et · Firmi · qui · | civitas · ornamenta · sufetis · ob · merita · sua · decrevit · et · | Saturi · sufetis · II · qui · a · civitate · et · plebe · suffragio · | creatus · est · et · institutoris · honoribus · peractis · | Flamen · Divi · Aug · fratrum · suorum · nomine · S · P · F · | curatore Iulio · Firmo · filio. The date is between January 25, 48 A.D., and January 24, 49 A.D. Of the persons mentioned, two have received the *ornamenta sufetis* by vote of the senate and people, while one has held the office of *sufes* twice. This is the earliest exactly dated inscription of Dougga. The use of the word *portarum* (l. 11) may point to a Punic custom of counting inhabitants by doors, or it may be connected with the important part played in Semitic life by the city gate. Possibly the word may be connected with the root *parat*, known in Hebrew. Clermont-Ganneau mentions a possible connection between the expression *dôrôt* (*ham-mizrah ach le-*) *omnium portarum sententiis* and that of the great Punic inscription of Maktar, in which he recently recognized the African *curiae*.

EL-ALIA (TUNISIA).—A Roman Villa.—Excavations at El-Alia have laid bare a large Roman villa, with frescoed walls and mosaic floors. In the bedrooms the mosaics are geometrical patterns, in the reception rooms decorative landscapes. One represents fishing with a net on the African coast; the other, hunting the crocodile, hippopotamus, and ibis in the Egyptian marshes. Besides the plants and beasts, there are represented about eighty persons and about fifty buildings of various kinds. These show that wood was the chief material for building in the country, and that glass windows were common in the first century after Christ. The mosaics, generously offered to the state by the proprietor of the land, M. Demeure, are now exposed to view, one at the Bardo Museum, the other at the museum of Sousse. (P. GAUCKLER, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1899, pp. 580, 581.)

LAMBAESIS.—A Building dedicated to Hadrian.—Some important discoveries have been made recently at the camp at Lambaesis, where excavations have been continued under the direction of Abbé Montagnon. In the so-called "Camp of the Auxiliaries" there has been discovered an enclosure about 650 feet square. In the middle stood a peristyle, with an inscription in honor of the Emperor Hadrian. This inscription, which has been found, reads: *Imperatori Caesari Traiano | Hadriano Augusto | fo[r]tissim[o] libera[tissim]o[que] | le[gio III Aug(usta)] | adprob[ante exe]rcitu.* Above the peristyle was placed the address of Hadrian to the troops. The beginning of this address, giving the exact date, has been found. The inscriptions on the stone are: *Imp(erator) Caesar Traianus | Hadrianus Augustus | | exercitationibu[s] inspectis allocutus | est is qua[e] inf[ra s]cripta sunt | Torquat[o II et Lib]one co(n)s(ulibus) k(alendis) Iulis.*

On the 1st of July, 128, the Emperor Hadrian delivered the address before the Third Legion at Lambaesis, the name of which has been erased from the third line. The words following form the beginning of his address to the *Ala Prima Pannoniorum*, delivered several days later, perhaps on the 13th of July: *... III idus Iulias ala I Pannoniorum | omnia per ordinem egistis campum incursionibus complestis | iaculati estis non ineganter has[tis] b]revi]bus et duris lanceas plures vestrum permiseru[nt] valuis[tis]*

et hic agiliter et heri velociter si quit defuisset desiderarem | si quit eminuisset designarem tota | exercitatione peraeque pla|cuistis Catullinus legatus meus clarissimus inc.... (B. Arch. C. T. November, 1899, pp. xi and xii.)

New Fragments of an Inscription. — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1898, pp. 377–379, Hérion de Villefosse publishes five small fragments of the inscription *C.I.L.* VIII, No. 18,042 (=2532), Hadrian's order of the day for the troops of Africa. They were found by P. Gauckler.

Numerarii. — A fragmentary inscription found at Lambaesis (cf. *C.I.L.* VIII, 2251, 2253, 2254) has been restored by A. Papier, and is discussed in the *Comptes-Rendus* of the *Académie d'Hippone*, 1898, pp. xxxiv–xli. It is a dedication from officers of the Third Legion *Augusta Pia Vindex* of the end of the second century, and contains the only epigraphical mention of *numerarii*. These were quartermasters, in the earlier empire being quite distinct from the *librarii*; but after Diocletian, the *numerarii* may have been the same as the *librarii* of the early empire.

MAKTAR. — **A Virgilian Inscription.** — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1899, pp. 168, 169, R. Cagnat publishes, from a letter of P. Gauckler, an inscription from a Roman nymphaeum of the fifth century after Christ at the spring of Ain Medoudja:

INTVS · AQVE · DVICES · BIBOQVE · SEDILIA · SAXA
NIMFARVMQVE · FLORENTI · FVNDATA · LABORES ·
DE · DONIS · DEI ·

The beginning is evidently Virgil, *Aeneid*, I, 167, *Intus aquae dulces vivoque sedilia saxo Nympharumque (domus)*. This is another proof of the lasting popularity of the *Aeneid*.

MATEUR (TUNISIA). — **Inscriptions.** — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1898, pp. 333–337, ten inscriptions are published from copies by Delattre, communicated by Cagnat. They are from different places near Mateur. Eight are sepulchral, mostly fragmentary. One from an aedicula appears to record something connected with a religious building or worship. One from Carthage consists of incomprehensible letters and was probably an abraxas.

SOUK-EL-ABIOD. — **Two Inscriptions.** — Two completely preserved inscriptions were presented by Paul Gauckler to the Académie des Inscriptions at a meeting in June, 1899. The first is on a pedestal of the form of an altar. It is similar to other African inscriptions of the third and fourth centuries: *Magno ac fortissimo principi, | imp(eratori) Caes(ari) Liciniano | Licinio Pio, felici | invicto, Aug(usto), | Col(onia) Aurelia Commoda, p(ia) f(elix) | Aug(usta) Pupp(ut)anorum, | numini maies|tatique eius devotissima*. This inscription, dating in the reign of Licinius the father, concerns the city Pupp(ut), once a *vicus* and raised to the position of a Roman colony between 176 and 179. Its recognition was due to the dignity of its patron, to whom the second inscription refers, and who had been in charge of the proconsular government of Africa.

This second inscription is engraved on a pedestal in form of an altar, which was built into a Byzantine wall not far from the place where the first inscription was found: *L(ucio) Octavio Cornelio, P(ublii) f(ilio), Salvio Iuliano | Aemiliano, decemviro quaestori imp(eratoris) | Hadriani, cui divos Hadrianus soli | salarium quaesturae duplicavit | propter insignem doctrinam, trib(un)o pl(ebis), | praetori, pr(aefecto) aerar(um) Saturni, item mil(itaris),*

co(n)s(uli), | *pontif(ici) sodali Hadrianali, sodali | Antoniniano, curatori aedium | sacrarum, legato imp(eratoris) Antonini | Aug(usti) Pii Germaniae Inferioris, lega|to imp(eratorum) Antonini Aug(usti) et Veri Aug(usti) | Hispaniae Citerioris, proco(n)s(uli) | provinciae Africae, patrono | d(ecreto) d(ecurionum), p(ecunia) p(ublica)*.

This gives the *cursus honorum* of the patron of Pupput, L. Octavius, who can be identified by the words, *cui divos Hadrianus soli salarium quaesturae duplicavit, propter insignem doctrinam*, with the famous *iuris consultus* Salvianus Iulianus of the time of Hadrian, spoken of as *summum auctorem iuris scientiae* in *Codex Iustinianus*, 3, 33, 15, also referred to in 4, 5, 10: 6, 61, 5. See also *Prosopographia Imperii Romani*, III, p. 164, for the frequent mention of the name Salvius Iulianus in historical and epigraphic texts relating to the reigns of Hadrian, Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius, and Commodus. The government of L. Salvius Iulianus in the province of Africa may most probably be dated about 164 A.D. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1899, pp. 366, 374.)

TEBOURSOUK (TUNISIA).—*Inscription.*—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1898, p. 406, P. Gauckler gives the text of an inscription: *Ex avio loco et rupe | iam minanti sta|tuas n(umero) IV marmoreas | ad cultum et splendo|rem apodyteri(i) ther|marum, resp(ublica) col(oniae) | Thib(ursicum) bure trans-tulit, | provisione i[n]stanti | A(uli) Aureli(i) Honorat(i) | Quetiani eq(uitis) R(omani) cur(atoris) | reip(ublicae)*. It is not earlier than the end of the third century after Christ.

THAPSUS.—*The Punic Necropolis.*—In *B. Arch. C. T.* December, 1899, p. xiii ff., P. Gauckler describes the Punic cemetery at Thapsus, discovered by Novak and Épinat. In general, the necropolis resembles those of Monastir, Lemta, Mahdia, Salakta, and El-Alia. The shafts are larger than at Carthage, the chamber is rectangular, with or without a niche; the walls rarely decorated with simple horizontal bands of brown color. The Roman necropolis is above the Punic tombs. Native and imported vases and terra-cottas have been found, as well as many lamps. Two stone *cippi*, each ending in a pyramidion at the top, are peculiar. The other objects found resemble those found in other Punic cemeteries.

UNITED STATES

CAMBRIDGE.—*Ancient Sculptures in the Fogg Art Museum.*—

During the year, Mr. E. W. Forbes imported, and deposited in the Museum as an indefinite loan, a Meleager, head and torso of a Greek marble statue; a Battle of Amazons, three parts of a Graeco-Roman sarcophagus relief in marble; and a small Aphrodite head in marble. The Meleager statue was found about three years ago at San Marinella, 30 miles from Rome, and about 100 yards from the spot where the Meleager now in the Berlin Museum was found. It is mentioned by Petersen (*Röm. Mith.* X, p. 92). It is either an original of the fourth century B.C., or an excellent Roman copy. It has the characteristics of the work of Scopas. The Aphrodite head was lately excavated in Athens, and it appears like a fragment of Greek work of, perhaps, the third century B.C. The Amazon relief is Graeco-Roman and may have been wrought at any period from the time of Augustus to that of Hadrian. This relief was purchased from the Baracco collection in Rome. (From the Annual Report of the Curator.)

BYZANTINE AND MEDIAEVAL ART

GREECE

MISTRA.—**Inscriptions.**—The liturgical and iconographic inscriptions from Mistra are to appear in a publication devoted to Mistra and its monuments by the French school at Athens, but the others are published by Gabriel Millet, 'Inscriptions Byzantines de Mistra' in *B.C.H.* XXIII, 1899, pp. 97-156 (pls. xiv-xxiii; 54 cuts). Fifty-seven texts are published, many of great length.

ITALY

BRESCIA.—**The Funerary Monument of Berardo Maggi († 1308).**—The monument of Bishop Maggi, of Brescia, has been restored and placed in its original position in the cathedral of Brescia. The statue of the bishop and other figures show a realism hardly to be expected at this period. As perhaps the earliest work of Ugo du Campione, this tomb holds an important rank in the history of Romanesque sculpture in Italy. (C. v. F., *Rep. f. K.* 1899, pp. 252, 253.)

CHIARAVALLE.—**Restoration of the Abbey.**—The restoration of the southern side of the cloister of the abbey at Chiaravalle has been resumed. If funds permit, the façade, the tower, and the entrance to the monastery also will be restored. (*Arch. Stor. Lomb.* XXIII, 1899, pp. 200-202.)

COMO.—**Palazzo del Broletto Restoration.**—The restoration of the cathedral of Como having been substantially completed, the adjoining Palazzo del Broletto is being repaired. The piers of the arcade have been strengthened, the balcony replaced in its original position, and the windows reopened. (*Arch. Stor. Lomb.* XXIII, 1899, pp. 230-233.)

MILAN.—**S. Maurizio al Monastero Maggiore to be restored.**—It has been decided to restore completely the façade of S. Maurizio, which has suffered much injury owing to the poor construction and materials used. (*Arch. Stor. Lomb.* XXIII, 1899, p. 179.)

S. Maria delle Grazie Restoration.—The restoration of the lower portion of Santa Maria delle Grazie has been completed, and a railing is being erected to protect the church from future injury. The restoration of the small cloister on the Via Caradosso is finished, and that of the sacristy has been begun. (*Arch. Stor. Lomb.* XXIII, 1899, pp. 172-177.)

MONZA.—**The Cathedral Restoration.**—The restoration of the façade of the cathedral at Monza has been resumed. The death of the architect, Professor Landriani, who had the work in charge, would have been a serious obstacle, had not his plans been so well advanced. The work has been intrusted to his assistant, the engineer, Enrico Mina. (*Arch. Stor. Lomb.* XXIII, 1899, pp. 208-210.)

PISTOIA.—**Exposition of Sacred Art.**—During the summer of 1899, an exposition was held at Pistoia, in connection with which some two thousand objects of sacred art were exhibited, including the treasures of the cathedral, notably the reliquaries and chalices of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; also sculptures and textiles from the Ceppo Hospital, paintings from the Commune, and objects from churches and private collections. On account of the fire at the exposition at Como, the Ministry of Public Instruction will no longer exhibit objects under its care. (*R. Art Chrét.* 1899, pp. 518-522.)

RAVENNA.—**The Palace of Theodoric.**—Recent excavations in the Monghini gardens have brought to light remarkable mosaic pavements of the Alexandrian character. As the level of these pavements is about 1.50 m. below the foundation of the walls of the so-called Palace of Theodoric, facing on the Corso, it follows that the existing building is of later date. Tradition, historians, and chroniclers are, however, right as to the site of the palace. The original palace must have been built of better material, planned on a grander scale, and quite different in style, as may be judged not only from the mosaic representation of it in S. Apollinare Nuovo, but from descriptions of the palace by ancient writers. (A. MELANO in *Am. Arch.* October 7, 1899, pp. 3, 4.) The existing building was probably erected by the East Roman Exarchs. It may have served as a barrack for soldiers. (*Athen.* July 22, 1899.)

Works of Restoration.—The windows of the mausoleum of Galla Placidia, which have long been walled up, are to be reopened and the marble revetment below the mosaics reestablished. At the Orthodox Baptistery, the marble revetment is also to be restored. At S. Apollinare in Classe, the windows and arcades which had been walled up are to be reopened. The church of S. Vitale is to be restored to its early character by the removal of altars and furnishings in later style. (*R. Art Chrét.* 1899, p. 393.)

Dante Portrait in Santa Maria in Porto.—The frescoes in the church of Santa Maria in Porto deserve careful study. Long attributed to Giotto, and now assigned to Giovanni and Pietro, local fourteenth century painters, they represent scenes from the life of the Virgin, scenes from the life of the Baptist, saints, and martyrs. In the section representing the Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple, Gerspach thinks he recognizes portraits of Guido Novella da Polenta and of Dante. The Dante portrait may have been painted during the lifetime of the poet, or, at the latest, a few years after his death. (*R. Art Chrét.* 1899, pp. 399, 400.)

ROME.—**Contribution to the History of Miniature Painting.**—At the May meeting, 1899, of the R. Soc. Rom. di Storia Patria, Vincenzo Federici announced that he was engaged upon a work to be entitled *Contributo allo studio della miniatura romana dal secolo IX al XVI*. These miniatures are scattered in the manuscripts of many libraries in Rome.

Mediaeval Hall of Justice.—At the northwest corner of the Palazzo Senatorio on the Capitol remains of the mediaeval building have been brought to light belonging to the Lovium, or covered loggia, and to the Hall of Justice. The walls are covered with much-injured frescoes. This wing of the palace was erected in the ninth or tenth century. In 1084 Henry IV levelled the palace to the ground. It was rebuilt in or about 1143. The walls discovered on the present occasion date probably from a later reconstruction of the time of Boniface VIII (1300). (LANCIANI, *Athen.* September 30, 1899.)

Restorations of Mediaeval Churches.—The restoration of the church of S. Maria in Cosmedin has been very satisfactorily completed, as has that of the underground church of SS. Petronilla, Nereus, and Achilles in the farm of Torre Marancia on the Via Ardeatina. The restoration of the churches of S. Maria in Aracoeli and of S. Saba has been undertaken. A description of the completed restorations mentioned is given by R. Lanciani in *Athen.* January 13, 1900.

SYRACUSE.—**Recently Discovered Byzantine Churches.**—Paolo Orsi has brought to light the remains of many Byzantine churches. At Cittadella near Noto were found a necropolis exhibiting various modes of burial and the ruins of four churches of basilical and central construction. The coins found in the neighborhood, all of Byzantine origin, indicate that this poor village dates from the late empire, and continued to exist until the eighth century. Near Buscemi was found a rock-cut church, S. Pietro, in which the atrium, as well as nave and apse and sacristy, was excavated in the solid rock. The altar and the cathedra were similarly rock cut. This seems to have been originally a burial-place, then a small church, and is now used as a sheepfold.

About 12 km. southeast of Syracuse is a circular tower, now transformed into a residence. Beneath the tower a Byzantine church was found, having a square atrium and three semicircular apses. The church was well built, though without ornament.

Near Priolo, north of Syracuse, is a little church, S. Focà, built over a portion of a Byzantine, or pre-Byzantine, church, of basilical plan, which was remarkable in having its nave covered with a barrel vault.

These churches are described by Paolo Orsi in an article entitled 'Nuove Chiese Bizantine nel territorio di Siracusa.' (*Byz. Z.* 1899, pp. 613-642.)

FRANCE

PARIS.—**The Altar of Charlemagne.**—There has recently been discovered in the Cabinet des Estampes in the Bibliothèque Nationale a drawing of the 'Altar of Charlemagne,' which stood in the abbey church of S. Denis before the Revolution. The drawing shows that the base of the altar dates from the time of Charles V, but the upper portion was much earlier, possibly of the ninth century. (G. BAPTIST, in *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1899, p. 168.)

ROUVRES.—**Discovery of a Statue of St. John.**—At Rouvres, near Dijon, has been discovered a statue of St. John. It is of a fine calcareous stone, in style resembling the St. John in the church at Mussy-l'Évêque, a cast of which is in the Trocadero. This statue represents Burgundian work of the early fourteenth century, and shows that the sculptors of the Chartreuse at Dijon were preceded by a school of sculptors who already exhibited a strong realistic and individualistic tendency. (*B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1899, pp. 160-162.)

SAINTE-CROIX-EN-JAREZ.—**Discovery of Fourteenth Century Paintings.**—One of the fruitful results of the archaeological excursions of the Société de la Diana de Montbrison has been the discovery of the epitaph of Thibaud de Vassalieu, archdeacon of the church of Lyons, and of the mural paintings which adorned his burial-place in the choir of the monastic church of Sainte-Croix-en-Jarez (Loire). The paintings, which had been concealed by whitewash, represented Thibaud de Vassalieu on his funerary couch, the prior and twelve monks of this Carthusian monastery, a coronation of the Virgin, and a crucifixion of Christ. The paintings may be dated between the years 1327 and 1340, and are perhaps the earliest examples of the work of the School of Lyons. Some thirty-six painters are known to have been established at Lyons during the fourteenth century, as shown by N. Rondot in his *Les Peintres de Lyon du XIV au XVIII*

Siècle. The paintings of Sainte-Croix-en-Jarez are published by M. A. Vachez, in the *M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1899, pp. 234-257.

GERMANY

A Periodical devoted to Mediaeval Fortifications.—The Society for the Preservation of Ancient German Castles, founded at the beginning of the present year, now issues a useful periodical, under the title of *Der Burgwart, Zeitschrift für Burgenkunde und das ganze mittelalterliche Befestigungswesen*. (*Athen*. November 11, 1899.)

DRESDEN.—**Cranach Exhibition.**—During the present year, 1899, Karl Woermann, director of the Museum at Dresden, has arranged an exhibition of the works of Cranach. Scattered in various places, these works have not been comprehensively studied, and this exhibition has distinctly furthered the knowledge of them, as may be gathered from the notice of the exhibition by W. von Seidlitz in the *Gaz. B.-A.*, September, 1899, pp. 191-207. In the *Rep. f. K.* 1899, pp. 236-249, Max J. Friedländer comments upon 158 of the 170 paintings exhibited. The catalogue was prepared by Dr. Woermann.

NIDEGGEN.—**Discovery of Frescoes.**—During the restorations in the parish church at Nideggen in Rhenish Prussia, there have been discovered interesting mural paintings, analogous in style to those of the school of Cologne. In the apse is figured Christ surrounded by symbols of the four evangelists accompanied by St. John, the Virgin, two armed knights, and female figures like the saints at St. Gereon's, Cologne. On the triumphal arch are two large figures of angels. The walls of the nave and the pews were also painted. (*R. Art Chré.* 1899, p. 270.)

BELGIUM

MALINES.—**Restoration of the Market House.**—The picturesque fourteenth century Market House is to be freed from its surrounding shanties and restored to its original condition. (*R. Art Chré.* 1899, p. 270.)

GREAT BRITAIN

ASHMANSWORTH.—**Mediaeval Paintings.**—A number of wall-paintings in distemper, representing Scriptural subjects, such as the descent of Christ into hell, have been uncovered during the repairs of the ancient church of Ashmansworth, near Highclere. The church is, generally speaking, Norman, but some portions belong to the beginning of the thirteenth century. To this period part of the pictures belong. (*Athen*. October 7, 1899.)

BRISTOL.—**Ivory Draughtsman and Essence Box.**—John E. Pritchard exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a twelfth century walrus-ivory draughtsman, carved in high relief, and representing a wyvern and a dog biting each other within a border of seven arched compartments, each containing a ribbed leaf. This was found at Bristol, as was also a sixteenth century essence box of ivory, containing five compartments holding small glass phials. (*Proceedings Soc. Ant.* XVII, pp. 16-17.)

GEDNEY.—**St. Mary Magdalen.**—In the *Proceedings Soc. Ant.* XVII, pp. 197-201, W. D. Caröe publishes an account of the southwestern door of the church of St. Mary Magdalen at Gedney in Lincolnshire. The door dates from 1320, consists of a succession of vertical panels, and con-

tains an inscription in fine Lombardic characters. Beneath the thick coat of paint which now covers the door was found an ivory carving, representing the Cross, St. Mary, and St. John under a triple canopy. The carving is apparently of English workmanship. The original lock case and lock, inscribed, still remain in place.

HOLDENBY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*An Anglo-Saxon Cemetery.*—In *Athen.* November 11, 1899, is a description of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery found at Coneybury Hill, near Holdenby House. Thirteen interments were uncovered. The objects found were chiefly ornaments and utensils of bronze, iron, glass, and amber, including several fibulae. The date of the interments is apparently the sixth century.

LLANWIT MAJOR.—*A Fragment of a Pillar with Celtic Ornament.*—At Llanwit Major, Glamorganshire, a fragment of a pillar has been found. This fragment, like an entire pillar at the same place, has a groove in one side. The two were probably originally connected by a slab of stone inserted in the grooves. The pillars are ornamented with a Celtic decoration of interlaced work and a chevron pattern. (*Reliq.* 1899, pp. 201–203; 2 figs.)

LONDON.—*Discovery of Part of the Priory of Christ Church.*—The recent destruction of a house on the south side of Mitre Street, Oldgate, has brought to light a fifteenth century arch, which no doubt formed part of the buildings of the priory of Christ Church, Oldgate. An historical account of the church and priory is given by Philip Norman in *Proceedings Soc. Ant.* XVII, pp. 110–117.

RUSSIA

ANCIENT RUSSIAN PADLOCKS.—In the excavations at what was once the town of Bolgary, at the confluence of the Kama and Volga rivers, have been found numerous antiquities. Among these are a series of bronze padlocks of the form of quadrupeds. These are certainly of Oriental origin and analogous to Chinese padlocks. Outside of Russia they are rarely found. Some have been discovered in Hungary, and one in the possession of G. Kieseritzky, the Curator of Antiquities in the Hermitage, was found in Rhodes. (*J. DE BAYE, B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1899, pp. 156–160.)

CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS OF CHERSONNESE.—In *R. Arch.* XXXV, 1899, pp. 227–231 (2 figs.), G. Katcheretz gives, as No. 7 of his 'Notes d'Archéologie Russe,' a summary of the Russian work of Bertier-Delagarde, in *Materials for Russian Archaeology*, XII, 1893. The only important monuments of Chersonnese seem to be the basilicas, the number of which is large. They are peculiar in being nearly or quite as broad as they are long. The chief of these, the old cathedral, is described in detail. Not only in this church, but also in others of approximately the same date, the ninth or tenth century, are mosaics and capitals identical in style with those found at Ravenna, Venice, and Salonica. These have been called Romanesque, but it is now evident that they are Byzantine. The marble at Ravenna comes from Proconnesus. It now becomes clear that not merely rough blocks of marble, but finished capitals and the like were exported from Byzantium. A baptistery in the form of a circle extended on three sides by added semicircles, on the fourth (west) side by a rectangle, is briefly described.

RENAISSANCE ART

ITALY

ABBIATEGRASSO.—*Renaissance Coins.*—At Abbiategrasso, not far from Milan, a small treasure of gold coins was dug up in the summer of 1898. They are catalogued and described by Solone Ambrosoli, in *R. Ital. Num.* 1899, p. 227. There are thirty-five gold pieces of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, as follows: Hungarian ducats of Matthias Corvinus (1458–90), Wladislaus II (1490–1516), and Louis II (1516–26); German, of Cologne and Reichstein; French, of Charles VIII (1483–98), Louis XII (1498–1515), Francis I (1515–47); a doubloon of Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile (1474–1516); and contemporary mintages of Milan, Mantua, Venice, Rodi, Florence, Lucca, Siena, Rome, Bologna, Urbino, Ferrara, and—most important of all—a unique ducat of Pope Julius II, struck at Parma in the last two months of his pontificate, 1513, which fills a gap in the numismatic history of the time. (Cf. *Arch. Stor. Lomb.* XXIII, 1899, p. 213.)

BADIA AGUANO.—*Renaissance Coins.*—Near Badia Aguano, in the province of Arezzo, in May, 1898, an earthen jar was found containing about ninety silver coins and sixty of copper or billon. The coins had been buried in the fifteenth century, and the oldest of them—silver of the republic of Pisa—go back to the thirteenth century. The others belonged to the mints of Florence (eighty-six specimens), Pisa, Siena, Arezzo, Fermo, Pesaro, Rimini, and Rome. (*R. Ital. Num.* 1899, p. 305.)

BOLOGNA.—*Fifteenth Century Sculptors.*—In the *Rep. f. K.* 1899, pp. 279–299, Francesco Malaguzzi Valeri writes a *Contributo alla storia della scultura a Bologna nel quattro cento*. He has examined the archives for references to Jacopo della Quercia, Nicolò dell' Arca, Sperandro da Mantova, Francesco di Simone and Vincenzo Onofri, and has also discovered the names of the following fifteenth century sculptors, with references to one or more of their works in Bologna: Domenico da Cuesà, Battista dalla Pevera, Giacomo e Stefano da Vigeoano, Leonardo di Pietro Filippi, Andrea da Como, Geminiano, Pietro Torregiani, Tommaso Filippi, and Giovanni di Battista Filippi.

BRESCIA.—*Palazzo della Loggia Restoration.*—The Palazzo della Loggia at Brescia, a charming example of Venetian Renaissance architecture, when erected between 1550 and 1560 was surmounted by a dome. This was destroyed by fire in 1575, and replaced by an octagonal roof designed by Vanvitelli. The dome is to be restored in accordance with the original plan. (*Arch. Stor. Lomb.* XXIII, 1899, pp. 220–226.)

FLORENCE.—*A Botticelli Madonna.*—Some months ago Mr. William Cornish found in a granary in the Pitti Palace at Florence a circular panel of wood, so incrustated with dust that the painting on it was almost concealed. The picture was cleaned, and it was seen that this was a work of Sandro Botticelli. The roses in the background have caused this picture to be named 'La Madonna delle Rose.' It is attributed to the artist's earlier period. (*N. Y. Tribune*, December 10, 1899.)

The Virgin is represented kneeling before the infant Jesus. Several angels are represented, and a hedge of roses, daisies, and violets. (*Chron. d. Arts*, March 3, 1900.)

Discovery of a Fresco by Andrea del Castagno.—The recently established *Kunsthistorisches Institut* has initiated its career of usefulness by discovering a fresco by Andrea del Castagno in the Santissima Annunziata. It represents the Trinity, and is mentioned by Vasari. It has been concealed behind an altarpiece by Allori. The style of this fresco proves that the Last Supper in Sant' Apollonia cannot have been painted, as some critics affirm, by Andrea del Castagno. (GERSBACH, *R. Art Chré.* 1899, p. 243.)

MANTUA.—**The Ducal Palace Restoration.**—The restoration of the Ducal Palace progresses favorably. Its ancient façade, portrayed in a painting by Morone at the close of the fifteenth century, is being restored, the Cortiletto and the Appartamento della Grotta are beginning to assume their original appearance, and the Cavallerizza with its eighteenth century decorations is being preserved from deterioration. (*Arch. Stor. Lomb.* XXIII, 1899, pp. 245–255.)

MILAN.—**Restoration of the Castle.**—The work of restoring the castle still continues. The Loggia di Galeazzo M. Sforza having been completed, the stairway opening into it was next undertaken. The stairs have been renewed, and the decoration of the walls restored according to the original design. The courtyard contains fragments of ancient sculpture. In it has been placed a fountain, designed by L. Beltrami from the study of a font established by Sforza in the church at Bellinzona. The Torre di Bona di Savoia is now being restored. In 1898 L. Beltrami and G. Moretti published their *Resoconto dei lavori di restauro eseguiti al Castello di Milano*, which has aroused public interest and brought in additional subscriptions. (*Arch. Stor. Lomb.* XXIII, 1899, pp. 184–192.)

Discovery of a Fresco of the Last Supper.—The removal of some whitewash in the church of S. Lorenzo revealed a fresco of the Last Supper. The Ufficio Regionale proposed to remove it to the Refectory of S. Maria delle Grazie, but the authorities of S. Lorenzo have decided that it shall remain in its original position. (*Arch. Stor. Lomb.* XXIII, 1899, p. 183.)

Discovery of a Painting by Bramantino.—In the church of S. Maria della Passione at Milan, D. Santambrogio has recently discovered a painting representing the sacrifice of Isaac. The character and style show that this painting is by Bramantino. (C. v. F., *Rep. f. K.* 1899, pp. 251–252.)

MOGLIANO.—**A recently discovered Painting by Lorenzo Lotto.**—At Mogliano, between Macerata and Fermo in the Marches, Charles Loeser has discovered a painting by Lorenzo Lotto, which has escaped the notice of art historians. It represents an Assumption of the Virgin in the presence of St. John the Baptist, St. Joseph, St. Francis, and the Magdalen. The painting is signed Lorenzo Lotto. In the *Libro dei Conti di Lorenzo Lotto* (*Gall. Naz. Ital.*, Anno I), we find that Lotto contracted on November 16, 1547, for a painting ordered by Jacopo Boninfanti of Mogliano. This painting was delivered June 10, 1548. There is little doubt that the recently discovered altarpiece at Mogliano is the painting of 1548. (*Rep. f. K.* 1899, pp. 319, 320.)

PAVIA.—**Restoration of the Certosa.**—The general restoration of the large cloister and its adjoining cells has been completed. This concerned especially the roof, which was giving way, and the doorways, which needed

repairing. The door to the small cloister, long walled up, has been opened and restored. (*Arch. Stor. Lomb.* XXIII, 1899, pp. 269-273.)

PISTOIA.—**Verocchio and the Altarpiece in the Sacristy of the Cathedral.**—In the sacristy of the cathedral at Pistoia is an altarpiece generally ascribed to Lorenzo di Credi. Morelli alone asserted that he recognized in it the work of Verocchio finished by Lorenzo di Credi. The cathedral archives substantiate the view of Morelli, as recently discovered by Alfredo Chiti. It appears that the altarpiece was ordered of Verocchio in 1475, through a legacy of Bishop Donato Medici, that in 1478 or 1479 it was still unfinished, and in 1485 completed by Lorenzo di Credi. (C. v. F., *Rep. f. K.*, 1899, pp. 338-339.)

ROME.—**The Borghese Museum.**—The papers determining the acquisition of the Borghese Museum by the Italian government have just been signed. The government is to pay 3,600,000 fr. in ten annual payments assigned to the accounts of Public Instruction and the Treasury. Titian's painting, 'Sacred and Profane Love,' was alone valued at 2,500,000 fr. (*Chron. d. Arts*, August 26, 1899.) A detailed statement of the terms of the sale is contained in *Il Popolo Romano*, December 23, 1899.

Important Inventory of a Collection of Paintings.—Through the kindness of Léon G. Pélissier, there was presented to the S. Rom. d. Stor. Pat., at its meeting March 10, 1899, a copy of the Codice Corsiniano, 1051 (33 A. 11), which contains an inventory of a collection of paintings exhibited in 1736 in the cloisters of S. Giovanni Decollato. As this collection seems to have been the foundation of the Capitoline collection of paintings, the publication of this inventory should be useful to historians of art. (*S. Rom. Stor. Pat.* 1899, p. 318.)

The Chigi Botticelli.—The Madonna and Child, of Sandro Botticelli, the gem of the Chigi collection, has been sold and exported. The picture belongs to the cycle of the 'Vierge aux Roses' now in the Louvre, and represents the Virgin Mary with the infant Christ on her knees, to whom an angel offers grapes and ears of grain. The angel is painted with the Verocchio-like grace characteristic of Botticelli. (R. LANCIANI, *Athen.* July 22, 1899; cf. *R. Art Chrét.* 1899, p. 244.)

SONCINO.—**Restoration of the Fortress.**—The town of Soncino, having raised a sum of money for the restoration of the Rocca Sforzesca, a government subsidy was secured, and considerable progress has been made in repairing and strengthening this important fortress. (*Arch. Stor. Lomb.* XXIII, 1899, pp. 241-244.)

FRANCE

PARIS.—**Bequest of Count Delaborde.**—The late Comte Henri Delaborde has bequeathed to the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, his copy, to which he had added numerous annotations, of the work on Marc Antonio published by himself in 1888, and also a complete series of impressions of the plates published by the Société Française de Gravure from its beginning until the death of the testator. (*Athen.* September 9, 1899.)

GERMANY

JEVER.—**Renaissance Monuments.**—Hermann Ehrenberg, author of *Die Kunst am Hofe der Herzöge von Preussen*, Berlin, 1899, is devoting himself to further study of the Renaissance monuments of North Germany.

In the *Rep. f. K.* 1899, pp. 195-207, he discusses 'Die Renaissance Denkmäler in Jever.' This article is concerned with the work of Cornelis Floris, especially with the monument of Ede Wimken in the parish church, and the wooden ceiling in the Schloss at Jever.

BELGIUM

ANTWERP. — **Van Dyck Exhibition.** — The exhibition of the works of Antony Van Dyck, held at Antwerp in the present year, 1899, in honor of the tercentenary of his birth, brought together many paintings by the master. An illustrated notice of this exhibition is given by Henri Hymens in the *Gaz. B.-A.* September, 1899, pp. 226-240; October, 1899, pp. 320-332.

BRUSSELS. — **Acquisition of a Triptych.** — The National Museum at Brussels has recently acquired the remarkable sixteenth century triptych owned by Count d'Oultremont de Warfusée. This was published in *R. Art Chrét.* 1896, p. 349, and in the *Gaz. B.-A.* April and May, 1899. Camille Benoit attributes the triptych to Jan Mostart of Haarlem. (*R. Art Chrét.* 1899, p. 270.)

MALINES. — **The Tower of Saint Rombaut.** — In the *R. Art Chrét.* 1899, pp. 185-190, Jules Helbig makes an appeal for the completion of the tower of Saint Rombaut, metropolitan church at Malines. Although resolutions in favor of the completion of this tower were passed in 1884 and 1897, nothing has been done: The tower was begun in 1452, after designs by Jean Keldermans, but never completed. It would seem to have been a happy accident that this undertaking has been delayed, since the original plan has been only recently recovered and published by Canon Van Caster in a pamphlet entitled *Le Vrai Plan de la Tour de Saint-Rombaut à Malines.* Malines, 1899.

ENGLAND

LONDON. — **British Museum Exhibit of Rembrandt Etchings.** — On March 1, 1899, the British Museum opened an important chronological exhibit of Rembrandt etchings. Since the acquisition of the Malcolm collection, in 1895, the British Museum possesses a larger number of fine examples of Rembrandt etchings than are to be found in the museums of Amsterdam, Paris, Vienna, or in the collection of Baron Edmund von Rothschild. The catalogue is by Sidney Colvin. In the *Rep. f. K.* 1899, pp. 208-219, W. v. Seidlitz publishes his notes upon this exhibition.

Photographs of National Gallery Paintings. — The Berlin Photographic Company (14, East 23d Street, New York) have issued photographs of the masterpieces of the National Gallery, London. The plates measure 14 x 18 inches. The series will parallel that from the Hermitage and the Prado, by the same firm.

UNITED STATES

BOSTON. — **Photographs in the Public Library.** — The Boston Public Library has been recently gathering a collection of photographs of architecture, sculpture, and painting. The collection already numbers over fourteen thousand photographs, which are mounted, classified, and accessible to the public. (*Am. Arch.* September 23, 1899, p. 98.)

[The Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University, Cambridge, has a similar collection.]

CAMBRIDGE.—Paintings in the Fogg Art Museum.—During the year, Mr. E. W. Forbes imported, and deposited in the Museum as an indefinite loan, the following original works: A Florentine *Tabernacolo* in tempera, which is a characteristic, and an exceedingly fine, example of Florentine painting in the fifteenth century—and may be the work of Verocchio or Filippo Lippi; an Adoration of the Magi, of the school of Ferrara, also in tempera, or tempera and oil, and perhaps by Lorenzo Costa; a portrait of a Procurator of St. Mark, in oil color, having the characteristics of the work of Tintoretto. In addition to these, Mr. Forbes has a tempera painting of a Madonna and Child with Saints, by Benvenuto di Giovanni of the school of Siena, which will shortly be added to this collection. The Florentine tempera had been given by a member of the Torlonia family to the Nunnery of the Tor dei Specchi in Rome, where Mr. Forbes purchased it. The portrait of a Procurator of St. Mark was purchased from Count Macchi of Rome, a member of the Priuli family, to which the personage represented belonged. (From the Annual Report of the Curator.)

ABBREVIATIONS

Abh. : Abhandlungen. *Acad.* : Academy (of London). *Am. Ant.* : American Antiquarian. *Am. J. Arch.* : American Journal of Archaeology. *Ami d. Mon.* : Ami des Monuments. *Ann. d. Ist.* : Annali dell' Istituto. *Anz. Schw.* : Anzeiger für Schweizerische Altertumskunde. *Arch. Ael.* : Archaeologia Aeliana. *Arch.-Ep. Mitth.* : Archäol.-epigraph. Mittheil. (Vienna). *Arch. Anz.* : Archäologischer Anzeiger. *Arch. Portug.* : O Archeologo Português. *Arch. Rec.* : Architectural Record. *Arch. Hess. Ges.* : Archiv für Hessische Geschichte und Altertumskunde. *Arch. Rel.* : Archiv für Religionswissenschaft. *Arch. d. Miss.* : Archives de Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires. *Arch. Stor. d. Art.* : Archivio Storico dell' Arte. *Arch. Stor. Lomb.* : Archivio storico lombardo. *Arch. Stor. Nap.* : Archivio Storico Provincie Napolitane. *Arch. Stor. Patr.* : Archivio della r. società romana di storia patria. *Athen.* : Athenaeum (of London).

Beitr. Ass. : Beiträge zur Assyriologie. *Berl. Akad.* : Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. *Berl. Phil. W.* : Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift. *Berl. Stud.* : Berliner Studien. *Bibl. Éc. Chartes* : Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes. *B. Ac. Hist.* : Boletín de la real Academia de la Historia. *B. Arch. d. M.* : Bulletin Archéol. du Ministère. *B. Arch. C. T.* : Bulletin Archéologique du Comité des Travaux hist. et scient. *B. C. H.* : Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique. *B. Inst. Ég.* : Bulletin de l'Institut Égyptien (Cairo). *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* : Bulletin et Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France. *B. Soc. Anth.* : Bulletin de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. *B. Soc. Yonne.* : Bulletin de la Société des Sciences historiques et naturelles de l'Yonne. *B. Mon.* : Bulletin Monumental. *B. Arch. Stor. Dal.* : Bullettino di Archeologia e Storia Dalmata. *B. Com. Roma* : Bullettino d. Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma. *Bull. d. Ist.* : Bullettino dell' Istituto. *B. Arch. Crist.* : Bullettino di Archeologia Cristiana. *B. Paleon. It.* : Bullettino di Paleontologia Italiana. *Byz. Z.* : Byzantinische Zeitschrift.

Chron. d. Arts : Chronique des Arts. *Cl. R.* : Classical Review. *C. R. Acad. Insc.* : Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. *C. I. A.* : Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum. *C. I. G.* : Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum. *C. I. G. S.* : Corpus Inscriptionum Graeciae Septentrionalis. *C. I. L.* : Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. *C. I. S.* : Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum. *Δελτ. 'Αρχ.* : Δελτίον 'Αρχαιολογικόν. *D. & S. Dict. Ant.* : Dictionnaire des Antiquités grecques et romaines par Ch. Daremberg et Edm. Saglio, avec le concours de E. Pottier.

Échos d'O. : Les Échos d'Orient (Constantinople). *'Εφ. 'Αρχ.* : 'Εφημερίς 'Αρχαιολογική. *Eph. Epig.* : Ephemeris Epigraphica.

Fundb. Schwab. : Fundberichte aus Schwaben, herausgegeben vom württembergischen anthropologischen Verein.

Gaz. B.-A. : Gazette des Beaux-Arts.

I. G. A. : Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae, ed. Roehl. *I. G. Ins.* : Inscriptiones Graecarum Insularum. *I. G. Sic. It.* : Inscriptiones Graecae Siciliae et Italiae. *Intermédiaire* : Intermédiaire de chercheurs et des curieux.

Jb. Alt. Ges. L. P. : Neue Jahrbücher für das klassische Altertum, Geschichte und deutsche Litteratur und für Pädagogik. *Jb. Arch. I.* : Jahrbuch d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts. *Jb. Phil. Päd.* : Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie und Pädagogik (Fleckeisen's Jahrbücher). *Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.* : Jahrbuch d. k. Preuss.

Kunstsammlungen. *Jb. V. Alt. Rh.*: Jahrbücher des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande. *Jb. Ver. Dill.*: Jahrbuch des Vereins Dillingen. *Jh. Oesterr. Arch. I.*: Jahreshefte des oesterreichischen archäologischen Institutes. *J. Asiat.*: Journal Asiatique. *J. Am. Or. S.*: Journal of American Oriental Society. *J. Anth. Inst.*: Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. *J. Br. Arch. Ass.*: Journal of the British Archaeological Association. *J.H.S.*: Journal of Hellenic Studies. *J. Int. Arch. Num.*: Διέθνῃς Ἐφημερίς τῆς νομισματικῆς ἀρχαιολογίας, Journal international d'archéologie numismatique (Athens).

Kb. Gesamtver.: Korrespondenzblatt des Gesamtvereins der deutschen Geschichts- und Altertumsvereine. *Kb. Wd. Z. Ges. K.*: Korrespondenzblatt der Westdeutschen Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Kunst. *Kunstchron.*: Kunstchronik.

Lex. Myth.: Ausführliches Lexikon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie, herausgegeben von W. H. Roscher (Leipsic, Teubner).

Mél. Arch. Hist.: Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire (of French School in Rome). *Athen. Mitth.*: Mittheilungen d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts, Athen. *Abth. Röm. Mitth.*: Mittheilungen d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts, Röm. *Abth. Mitth. Anth. Ges.*: Mittheilungen der anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien. *Mitth. C.-Comm.*: Mittheilungen der königlich-kaiserlichen Central-Commission für Erforschung und Erhaltung der Kunst- und historischen Denkmale. *Mitth. Nassau.*: Mittheilungen des Vereins für nassauische Altertumskunde und Geschichtsforschung. *Mitth. Vorderas. Ges.*: Mittheilungen der vorderasiatischen Gesellschaft. *Mon. Antichi*: Monumenti Antichi (of Accad. d. Lincei). *Mon. Mém. Acad. Insc.*: Monuments et Mémoires pub. par l'Acad. des Inscriptions, etc. *Mün. Akad.*: Königlich Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften, München. *Mus. Ital.*: Museo Italiano di Antichità Classiche.

N. D. Alt.: Nachrichten über deutsche Altertumsfunde. *Not. Scavi*: Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità. *Num. Chron.*: Numismatic Chronicle. *N. Arch. Ven.*: Nuovo Archivio Veneto. *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.*: Nuova Bullettino di Archeologia cristiana.

Pal. Ex. Fund.: Palestine Exploration Fund. *Πρακτικά: Πρακτικά τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἐταιρείας.*

R. Tr. Ég. Ass.: Recueil de travaux relatifs à la philologie et à l'archéologie égyptiennes et assyriennes. *Reliq.*: Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist. *Rend. Acc. Lincei*: Rendiconti d. r. Accademia dei Lincei. *Rep. f. K.*: Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft. *R. Assoc. Barc.*: Revista da la Asociacion artistico-arqueologica Barcelonesa. *R. Arch. Bibl. Mus.*: Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas, y Museos. *R. Arch.*: Revue Archéologique. *R. Art Anc. Mod.*: Revue de l'Art ancien et moderne. *R. Belge Num.*: Revue Belge de Numismatique. *R. Bibl.*: Revue Biblique Internationale. *R. Crit.*: Revue Critique. *R. Art Chrét.*: Revue de l'Art Chrétien. *R. Hist. d. Rel.*: Revue de l'Histoire des Religions. *R. Or. Lat.*: Revue de l'Orient Latin. *R. Ép. M. Fr.*: Revue Épigraphique du Midi de la France. *R. Ét. Gr.*: Revue des Études Grecques. *R. Ét. J.*: Revue des Études Juives. *R. Num.*: Revue Numismatique. *R. Sém.*: Revue Sémitique. *Rhein. Mus.*: Rheinisches Museum für Philologie, Neue Folge. *R. Abruzz.*: Rivista Abruzzese di Scienze, Lettere ed Arte. *R. Ital. Num.*: Rivista Italiana Numismatica. *R. Stor. Calabr.*: Rivista Storica Calabrese. *R. Stor. Ital.*: Rivista Storica Italiana. *Röm. Quart.*: Römische Quartalschrift für christliche Altertumskunde und für Kirchengeschichte.

Sächs. Ges.: Sächsische Gesellschaft (Leipsic). *S.G.D.I.*: Sammlung der Griechischen Dialekt-Inschriften. *Sitzb.*: Sitzungsberichte. *S. Rom. d. Stor. Pat.*: Società Romana di Storia Patria. *Soc. Ant. Fr.*: Société des Antiquaires de France. *Soc. Ant.*: Society of Antiquaries. *S. Bibl. Arch.*: Society of Biblical Archaeology, Proceedings.

Θρακ. Ἑτ.: Θρακική Ἑπετηρίς, ἐτήσιον δημοσίευμα τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις θρακικῆς ἀδελφότητος.

Wiener Z. Morgenl.: Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes.

Z. D. Pal. V.: Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palestina Vereins. *Z. Aeg. Sp. Alt.*: Zeitschrift für Aegyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde. *Z. Assyrl.*: Zeitschrift für Assyriologie. *Z. Bild. K.*: Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst. *Z. Ethn.*: Zeitschrift für Ethnologie. *Z. Mün. Alt.*: Zeitschrift des Münchener Alterthumsvereins. *Z. Num.*: Zeitschrift für Numismatik.